STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: May 5, 1958

FROM : G. A. NEASE

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT:

While discussing another matter, Miss Helen Thomas of United Press advised Mr. McGuire of her appreciation for having her attention called to the report entitled "Juvenile Violence in California" put out by the Citizens' Advisory Committee to the Attorney General of the State of California. She utilized information contained therein in support of the Director's statements in the May Law Enforcement Bulletin regarding television and motion picture programs. It was suggested to Miss Thomas that she might want to have her Salt Lake City office get in touch with Mr. Frank E. Moss, County Attorney at Salt Lake City who is also President of the National Association of County and Prosecuting Attorneys. In view of his well-known opinions regarding portrayal on television of prosecutors, Moss has been written up in TV Guide as he believes television has shown prosecutors acting far from reality which makes presentation of cases most difficult before juries who expect prosecutors to act like they do on television. Moss is very friendly to the Bureau and Inspector John Malone of the Training and Inspection Division has furnished him a copy of the May Law Enforcement Bulletin. Miss Thomas stated she would follow this lead.

1 - Mr. Tamm
1 - Mr. Jones

JJM:ejp
(4)

REC- 74

-365

52 MAY 15 1958

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Mr. Price

DATE: April 26, 1958

FROM: H. A. Wolke

SUBJECT: Inquiry by Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tennessee, to use Facilities of United Press News Pictures to Transmit Fingerprints to FBI, Washington, D. C.

At 9:00 p.m. on the above date Mr. Robert McCormick, United Press News Pictures, phone DI7-1177, called. He stated that the Knoxville, Tennessee "News Sentinel" had been contacted by the Chief of Police in Knoxville, relative to using United Press facilities to send fingerprints to Washington, D. C. for delivery to the FBI for examination. Mc Cormick stated that the Chief was working on a murder case, in which a Bureau agent also was interested. McCormick admitted that he had only fragmentary information in the matter and knew no further details. He stated that immediately on receipt of the above information by the United Press in Washington, D. C. from the "News Sentinel" he suggested to that paper that the Chief contact the FBI in Washington, D. C. by phone.

McCormick stated that the United Press could transmit such prints, if necessary. I told McCormick that if a good picture of the prints was received it should be furnished to our Identification Division. McCormick stated that he was not going to pursue the matter any further but would leave any further action to the Chief of Police, but that if he did receive any further information he would contact us.

I advised Mr. Jones of the Identification Division concerning the above; however, no call was received from the Chief of Police, and no further information was received from the United Press.

RECORDED APR 30 1958

INDEXED APR 30 1958

RECOMMENDATION: None to Identification Division

HAW

cc - Mr. Trotter

5 C MAY 8 1958

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 5/2/58

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Clayton
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (62-0)

RE: UNITED PRESS
ROBERT JOHN WILLIAMS
UP DISPATCH
May 2, 1958

For the information of the Bureau, the "Houston Press," Houston, Texas, carried an article on 5/2/58 reflecting that ROBERT JOHN WILLIAMS, ~~age 35, was~~ arrested on the streets outside Montgomery-Ward store, 901 Capitol Street, Houston, shortly before noon on 5/1/58. The article further states that WILLIAMS was an Agent of the Internal Revenue Service and had been charged with shoplifting. The article further stated WILLIAMS had been an Internal Revenue Agent for the past 5 years.

On the afternoon of 5/2/58 this office was advised that Radio Station KILT, Houston, on a spot announcement, had stated that ROBERT JOHN WILLIAMS, age 35, an FBI Agent, had been arrested and charged with shoplifting.

Immediately upon receipt of this information, Radio Station KILT was contacted and advised that the information they had secured was a dispatch from United Press (UP), at which time I assured this radio station WILLIAMS was not an Agent of the FBI. This radio station stated this information had not been given in the regular news broadcast but had been put out as a

3 - Bureau (AM)
1 - Dallas
1 - Houston
HOH:ahf
(5)

EX-102 REC-46 94-3-9-366

MAY 14 1958

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

60 MAY 19 1958

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

HO #62-0

"teaser." The station stated they would immediately correct this matter on the next and all future news casts.

I immediately endeavored to contact the UP Officials in Houston with negative results, however, I did learn from Mr. MIKE DORMAN, reporter for the "Houston Press," in whose offices UP is located, that this erroneous information apparently came from the UP Headquarters in Dallas, Texas, inasmuch as all UP information was filtered from the State UP center in Dallas and was thereafter funneled out to all wire services and radio stations.

Based on the above information, at 4:20 PM I telephonically communicated with ASAC R. V. HANCOCK, Dallas, and requested ASAC HANCOCK immediately contact PRESTON McGRAW, State Editor, UP, Dallas, concerning this matter.

At 5 PM on 5/2/58 ASAC HANCOCK telephonically communicated with me and stated he had contacted Mr. PRESTON MCGRAW, State Editor, UP, Dallas, who informed him there had been a terrific error committed in their Dallas Headquarters and that all information relating to this matter going out over the wire service had carried the story correctly, however, when UP had filtered this to the Radio Stations they had in error carried WILLIAMS as an FBI Agent.

According to ASAC HANCOCK, Mr. McGRAW apologized profusely for such a stupid error and stated a retraction would be issued to all radio stations immediately concerning this matter, and again requested that his sincere apologies be accepted.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: May 13, 1958

FROM : G. A. Nease

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT:

For record purposes, Helen Thomas of United Press advised that her wire service was attempting to do a roundup story on communism in South America as a result of the rock-throwing episode in which the Vice President became involved while on his tour in South America. Miss Thomas wondered if there was any possible way we could give her any guidance or leads regarding the up-to-date current status on communism in South America.

Release per CIA

She was informed that we could not be of any help to her whatsoever and it was suggested that she might have her office contact the State Department, the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Group and CIA for what leads might be picked up at those points. She inquired if the Director had had anything to say recently about communism in South America and was informed that the Director had not, that Mr. Hoover confines himself to matters strictly within the investigative jurisdiction of the Bureau and we, of course, had no authority in the intelligence field outside of the United States.

Jim Warner of the "New York Herald Tribune" made a similar inquiry and was also advised we could not be of any assistance.

1 - Mr. Boardman
1 - Mr. Belmont

JJM:sak
(4)

REC- 58 94-8-9[illegible]-367

23 MAY 15 1958

CRIME REC

53 MAY 26 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-26-2002 BY sp4 bja/pam
93098/

per oga ltr. dtd. 11-27-01 sp4 bja/pam 3-1-02

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: May 19, 1958

FROM : G. A. NEASE

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Helen Thomas of United Press advised Mr. McGuire that her office has apparently received a copy of the Director's appropriations testimony before the House which looks like it was printed up by the Bureau and sent to the wire services. She wanted to tip us off that someone in her office thought this was an unnecessary expense inasmuch as the House Committee had made copies of the entire Justice Department appropriations hearing available to the press and it was wondered why this material was repeated insofar as the FBI is concerned inasmuch as it must be a costly affair.

Miss Thomas was advised that numerous requests are received at the Bureau for a summary of its work and there could be no better brief rundown on the entire operations of the Bureau than that presented by the Director before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations; accordingly, that portion dealing with the FBI was put together in such form so it could be utilized in answering queries regarding our work. Also, it was felt that inasmuch as agencies, such as hers, are making inquiry continually during the year regarding the Bureau, they might like to have such a thumbnail of our work available in their offices, whereupon a copy had been sent to United Press.

Take U.P. off mailing list. — Right
What is cost of copies we prepare? — Let me know.

REC-41 91-5-1-365

EX-123

16 MAY 28 1958

cc-Mr. Mohr
cc-Mr. Jones
JJM:jmr
(4)

Yale Wilson removed list from SP. Corres. 5-26-58 mgb

59 JUN 5 1958

2 Auto Copies THREE

INDEXED COPY FILED IN

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memoranaum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: May 19, 1958

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: UNITED PRESS INQUIRY
BEARING ON DIRECTOR'S TESTIMONY

Tolson
Boardman
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Reference is made to Mr. Nease's memorandum dated today in which he records a conversation with Helen Thomas of United Press who said she wanted to tip us off that someone in her office thought the printing of the Director's testimony was an unnecessary expense inasmuch as the House Committee had made copies of the entire Justice Department appropriations hearing available to the press. She indicated it must be a costly affair to reprint this material.

We printed 8300 copies of the Director's testimony which was taken from the Committee's printed volume, which is available only in limited quantities. As you know, in addition to merely reprinting the material we also insert some of the Director's charts that he uses during the hearings to give added substance to the testimony. The testimony is printed principally for the benefit of our own people and there is no better way that I know of to keep our people informed of the work of the Bureau than to give them the Director's testimony before the House Appropriations Committee.

It costs us a total of $580.13 to print the Director's testimony for distribution to our employees. The paper costs $294.00. It costs $126.79 to prepare the printing plates. It costs $85.80 for the time of the press operators to run off this material. It costs $73.54 to assemble, bind and staple this bulletin for a total cost as indicated of $580.13. Cost per copy is seven cents.

REC-41 62-116395-369

The foregoing is submitted for your information and I want you to know I think Miss Thomas' remarks were unjustified, uncalled for, and one would think that the United Press would be the first organization to stand in line to commend the Director for making public to the extent he has the work of the FBI, particularly with his own employees.

19 MAY 28 1958

THREAT DESK FILES

JPM:akc
(2)

52 JUN 3 1958

Certainly shows this mind.

Miss Thomas tipped us off re attitude of her office + time we got her remarks are primarily to Mr.

2 auto copy 5-28-58

ENCLOSURE COPY FILED IN

May 26, 1958

Mr. James Lee
United Press International
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lee:

Just a line to express my appreciation for the manner in which you handled the interview on teen-age crime. Any attempt to evaluate the effect of such a statement is next to impossible, but with enough publicity, certainly responsible citizens are going to demand a more realistic handling of the juvenile problem.

I hope very much that you will enjoy working under your new setup.

With every best wish,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ENCLOSURE

REC- 1 — 37

6 JUN 20 1958

MAY 26 3 12 PM '58
REC'D-READING ROOM
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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

HPL:bs
(5)

60 JUN 5 1958

MAIL ROOM

Chief Urges Nationwide Crackdown:

Hoover Tells How to End Teen Crime

By JAMES LEE

WASHINGTON: FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover declared today that "muddled sentimentalists" and "confused psychiatrists" must bear much of the blame for the teenage crime problem, which, he said, has "grown into a monster of frightening proportions."

The FBI chief explained, in an exclusive question-and-answer interview, why in recent months he has spoken out with such emphasis to alert the nation to what he called "the real nature and scope of this menace."

Hoover urged an immediate crackdown on youthful criminals. Otherwise, he warned, the U. S. will face an appalling situation, with countless thousands of juvenile terrorists hurling defiance at law and order.

J. EDGAR HOOVER

The interview folows:

Q. What has prompted your emphatic statements recently concerning youthful lawlessness?

A. The problem of youthful crime has grown into a monster of frightening proportions, characterized by violence and utter disdain for law and order. Unless the responsible citizens of the nation realize the scope of this menace and take action, there can be little hope for stemming the tide of criminality in America.

No Area Is Immune

Q. What is the scope of this menace?

A. No geographical area or strata of society is immune from the dire consequences of juvenile crime. Police reports from all parts of the country showed that persons under 18 comprised 47 per cent of all arrests for the major crimes of criminal homicide, negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and auto theft. Of all persons arrested, 67.6 per cent of the auto thieves, 54.8 per cent of the burglars, 51.3 per cent of the larceny perpetrators, and 26.4 per cent of the robbers were under 18 years of age.

Q. What causes this alarming situation?

A. There is no single cause of juvenile criminal behavior. There can be no doubt, however, that parental neglect, public indifference, and unwarranted sympathy and leniency for teenage hoodlums have contributed to the appaling rise in youthful violations and especially to the shocking increase in the brutality and violence of these crimes.

Q. Is it your opinion then that the "soft-treatment" programs in effect in so many localities today encourage the young wrongdoer?

A. That is my firm conviction. Remember, I am not speaking of youngsters who commit misdemeanors or minor infractions but rather of juvenile criminals, wily and hardened beyond their years, who perpetrate felonies and crimes of viciousness.

It is a basic tenet of law enforcement and a characteristic of human behavior that the prospect of swift and sure justice—encompassing prompt detection, vigorous prosecution, and certain punishment fitted to the crime, the criminal and the needs of the community — is one of the greatest deterrents to crime.

Mohr
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Rosen
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Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

ARTICLE

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American 40
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date MAY 25 1958

(2)

94-8-95-370

ENCLOSURE

Q. Do you consider that shielding the identities of young criminals is a harmful policy?

A. Most certainly. It is unfair to the huge majority of our youngsters leading good lives by affording immunity through anonymity to that small minority of youth responsible for the juvenile crime crisis. Moreover, the identities as well as the vicious acts of those juveniles who menace communities by violence must be made known to the public in the interest of citizen safety.

These lawbreakers should be fingerprinted for future identification. In far too many cases gross parental negligence is a prominent factor in youth crimes, and such derelict parents should surely be made to feel the weight of public opinion.

Calls for "Get Tough" Policy

Q. What immediate action is needed?

A. The mounting frequency and intensity of youthful violence call for an all-out war on young thugs. In dealing with juvenile assailants, switchblade knife wielders, zip-gun murderers and their ilk, we must take off the "kid gloves" and launch a counterattack. The youth crisis today has been nurtured to a great degree by the theories of muddled sentimentalists, confused psychiatrists and others who do not shoulder the direct responsibility of assuring the personal security of our citizenry.

The major thrust must be concerted action by law enforcement, our court systems, and responsible civic leaders and citizens in promoting a "get tough" policy to advertise that prompt and certain punishment will follow serious violations. The rise of crime can be halted in any community in the country by a stern crackdown on all persons, regardless of age, who dare to challenge law and order.

Distributed by United Press International.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: May 26, 1958

FROM : G. A. NEASE

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
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Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: TOP TEN FUGITIVE PROGRAM

In view of the merger of United Press (UP) and International News Service (INS), Mr. McGuire today raised the question with Jim Lee who is going over to the new organization, United Press International (UPI), as to mechanics to follow in the event UPI continues the Top Ten Fugitive Program. Lee thought the program would be continued as it had been pre-eminently successful from a news-gathering agency standpoint and productive to individual client papers. Lee, of course, did not know what his personal status might be in the continuation of the program, but he has the full background at his fingertips and sees in the immediate future the possibilities of exploitation when the Bureau makes the 100th apprehension under the program. We have made 96 so far and, of course, while it may be inactive in the way of apprehensions over a period of time, there is also the possibility of multiple apprehensions occurring in a few days time and, accordingly, we cannot wait to find out what mechanics are to be followed in making replacements on the program until the last minute. Lee stated he certainly, from a personal standpoint, hoped UPI would keep up the program. Mr. McGuire told him that we hoped also that it would be our pleasure to be able to continue dealing with him on it.

Lee advised that Ernie Barcella of UP was in the old INS office winding up affairs today and he intended to mention the program to him. Barcella, of course, is acquainted with the program and as a matter of fact, knows more about it probably than anyone else on the UP staff since Barcella has been the day-desk man at UP for a number of years. Lee stated he would keep us posted.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

1 - Mr. Boardman
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones

JJM:ejp
(5)

NOT RECORDED
REC- 55 145 JUN 4 1958

23 JUN 3 1958

CRIME REC.

53 JUN 11 1958

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 5-28-58

FROM : A. K. Bowley

SUBJECT: SPEEDPHOTO TRANSCEIVER IDENTIFICATION MATTER

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

BACKGROUND:

Since 1950, Identification Division of FBI has had a Speedphoto Transceiver. Speedphoto Transceiver has been serviced by International News Photo and is typical of equipment used by many newspapers for transmission of photographs. It transmits and receives visual copies of fingerprints over direct telephone lines. There is a network of 27 of these units in various law enforcement agencies throughout the country as well as about 36 units located in newspaper and news service companies which are available for law enforcement use in the event of emergency. Since 1950 the Identification Division has received many fingerprints over this system from law enforcement agencies for quick search in our files.

RECENT DEVELOPMENT:

In view of newspaper publicity this week concerning merger of International News Service with United Press, [redacted] of Technical Section, who handles Speedphoto transmissions, on May 27 telephoned the office of International News Photo with which he has maintained contact throughout the years in connection with maintenance and service on the Speedphoto equipment. The telephone was answered by George Gayland, Photo Chief of United Press. Gayland said International News Photo office was being closed, its personnel had been transferred to United Press Photo office and any future contacts concerning service or maintenance should be made with United Press Photo office which is at present United Press Photo office location, District 7-1177. Gayland said Speedphoto equipment that has been maintained and serviced by International News Photo was being kept in service, but he did not know how long. He promised to advise us of any changes.

b6

NOT RECORDED
126 JUN 4 1958

United Press uses Telephoto for transmitting and receiving photographs. It is our understanding that Telephoto equipment cannot be used interchangeably with Speedphoto equipment.

16 JUN 3 1958

ACTION TO BE TAKEN:

We will keep in close touch with United Press Photo office and advise you immediately if there is any change in the Speedphoto set-up of the Bureau and law enforcement agencies.

1 - Mr. McGuire
1 - Mr. Newman (sent directly)
AKB;mc (4)

59 JUN 6 1958

10954

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAY 23 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON
MR. BOARDMAN
MR. BELMONT
MR. ROSEN
MR. MEASE
MR. MOHR

Assistant Attorney General Esson stated that he has had a number of long conferences with representatives of the International News Service and the United Press because of the recent consolidation of these two organizations into the United Press International. He stated that while he has not yet completed a study of this merger, as of the moment he did not believe there was any violation of the antitrust laws. He stated, however, that upon concluding his study, which he anticipated would be within the next few days, he would submit a memorandum to the Attorney General with the suggestion that a statement be issued by the Department as to its conclusion.

NOT RECORDED
140 JUN 3 1958

63 JUN 4 1958

GENERAL OFFICE FILE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Clayton
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

UPI-59

(UPI)

FRANK H. BARTHOLOMEW, PRESIDENT OF UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, CONFERS TODAY WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT CONCERNING AN INQUIRY BY THE ANTI-TRUST DIVISION ON THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE UNITED PRESS AND INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE.

ON SATURDAY BARTHOLOMEW SENT THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAPHIC REPLY TO A TELEGRAM FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE INQUIRING INTO THE DETAILS OF THE CREATION OF UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL:

"HON. VICTOR R. HANSEN, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, ANTI-TRUST DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D.C.:

"YOUR WIRE DATED MAY 23 RECEIVED TODAY. ON MAY 16, 1958, UNITED PRESS SIGNED AN AGREEMENT WITH HEARST CORPORATION CONSUMMATING THE MATTER ABOUT WHICH YOU INQUIRE. THE ANNOUNCEMENT HAD TO BE POSTPONED UNTIL VARIOUS OPERATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE TODAY. WE CANNOT SEE HOW THIS RAISES ANY QUESTION UNDER THE ANTI-TRUST LAWS. WE, OF COURSE, WILL BE GLAD TO HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS THE MATTER WITH YOU AND TO FURNISH YOU WHATEVER DATA IS NECESSARY TO DEMONSTRATE THE VALIDITY OF OUR POINT OF VIEW."

HANSEN'S ORIGINAL TELEGRAPHIC INQUIRY READ:

"I HAVE HEARD REPORTS TO THE EFFECT THAT UNITED PRESS AND INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE CONTEMPLATE A MERGER. IT WILL BE APPRECIATED IF YOU WILL INFORM ME WHETHER OR NOT THIS IS TRUE. IF SO, SUCH A MERGER MAY RAISE SERIOUS QUESTIONS UNDER THE ANTI-TRUST LAWS AND I SHOULD LIKE THE OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS THE MATTER WITH YOU BEFORE ANY SUCH MERGER IS CONSUMMATED."

5/26-P1136A

REC-52 [illegible]
NOT RECORDED
167 MAY 28 1958

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

70 JUN 4 1958

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

United Press Merges With International News

NEW YORK, May 24 (UPI) The United Press Associations and International News Service consolidated today to form a single news agency named United Press International.

Agreements covering the consolidation of services were signed by both sides on May 16, and the announcement was delayed until the physical changeover could be worked out.

Frank H. Bartholomew, of United Press, will be president of the new global agency, and Kingsbury Smith, of International News Service, will be vice president and associate general manager.

The board will be enlarged by the addition of William Randolph Hearst Jr., editor-in-chief of the Hearst newspapers; J. D. Gortatowsky, chairman of the board of Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc.; and G. O. Markuson, vice president and treasurer of the Hearst corporation.

Trust Laws Checked

Shortly after the merger was made public, Victor Hansen, assistant United States Attorney General in charge of the anti-trust department, said in Washington he planned a check to determine whether there was any conflict with anti-trust laws.

[Hansen said he had reached no conclusion as to whether Clayton Anti-trust Act applied to the situation but he said it seemed to apply.

["The merger may or may not be valid," Hansen said. "I just want to find out the facts."

[Hansen said that when he heard rumors of the consolidation last night he sent a telegram to UP and INS officials asking them "to speak with me before consummating the merger."]

Bartholomew sent the following reply to Hansen:

Glad to Coopefate

"Your wire dated May 23 received today. On May 16, 1958, United Press signed an agreement with Hearst Corporation consummating the matter about which you inquire. The announcement had to be postponed until various operational arrangements were made today. We cannot see how this raises any question under the anti-trust laws. We, of course, will be glad to have an opportunity to discuss the matter with you and to furnish you whatever data is necessary to demonstrate the validity of our point of view."

Bartholomew, in announcing the creation of United Press International, stated that:

"The consolidation of the two services will assure a stronger competitive news and pictorial-news report to newspapers, radio and television stations through the entire civilized world.

Better Service Seen

Like the newspapers dependent upon us for news, ours will be a business organization, collecting and distributing one of the world's most perishable products, news. We believe private enterprise with a profit incentive is the best guaranty of objective coverage of world news, exactly as it is for the subsequent publishing of that news in the great independent newspapers of the world.

The combining of the two services will guaranty broader and more efficient news and pictorial reporting on a worldwide basis.

"Economics was an important factor in the creation of the great new news network. Costs of covering the world news fronts have risen steadily with rapidly improving means of transmitting both news and pictures by leased wires and electronic processes."

United Press Movietone also will be operated by United Press International. Telenews, a television news film service which has been operated by the INS, will be continued separately by the Hearst interests.

Key personnel of INS will be retained and will reinforce the present UP staff, according to Earl J. Johnson, vice president and general news manager.

Created by Scripps

Lyle Wilson, vice president and Washington general manager for United Press, said a total of eight INS Washington bureau correspondents and photographers had been absorbed immediately by the combined service "and we may take on some others later." INS employed 32 newsmen and eight photographers in Washington.

United Press was created in 1907 by E. W. Scripps. The

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date MAY 25 1958

REC- 26

NOT RECORDED
44 MAY 28 1958

EX-136

20 JUN 2 1958

0-19 (Rev. 10-29-57)

U. P. and I. N. S. Merged; News Service Now U. P. I.

By Chas. N. Quinn

The United Press and International News Service merged yesterday into a single news agency, United Press International.

Announcement of the consolidation, rumored among newsmen for some time, was made in U. P. I.'s first dispatch, which stated that agreements covering the union of the two services had been signed on May 16.

Frank H. Bartholomew, president of U. P., will be president of the new global agency, and Kingsbury Smith, vice-president and general manager of I. N. S., will be vice-president and associate general manager.

Rising Costs

Mr. Bartholomew, citing steadily rising costs in covering world news, said "economics was an important factor" in creating the new agency. He said:

"The consolidation of the two services will assure a stronger competitive news and pictorial-news report to newspapers, radio and television stations throughout the entire civilized world."

U. P. I. said "key personnel" of I. N. S. would be retained to re-inforce the U. P. staff.

Hearst on Board

The board of U. P. I. will include William Randolph Hearst jr., editor in chief of the Hearst Newspapers; J. D. Gortatowsky, chairman of the board of Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc., and G. O. Markuson, vice-president and treasurer of the Hearst Corp. I. N. S. was operated through Hearst Consolidated and U. P. is owned by the Scripps-Howard newspapers.

U. P. I. also made public a telegram to U. P. from Victor Hansen, United States Assistant Attorney General in charge of the anti-trust division of the Justice Department. Mr. Hansen wrote that the reported merger of U. P. and I. N. S. "may raise a serious question under the anti-trust laws and I should like the opportunity to discuss the matter with you before any such merger is consummated." U. P. said it would reply later.

U. P. was established in 1907. It had its origin in the Scripps-McRae Press Association of the 1890s that serviced newspapers which later became part of the Scripps-Howard group.

I. N. S. was formed in 1909 by William Randolph Hearst and stemmed from a Hearst newspaper service, the American News Service. First organized to furnish night reports to morning newspapers, I. N. S. merged with the National Press Association two years later and began servicing both morning and afternoon papers.

Tolson
Boardman
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Trotter
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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

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Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease ✓
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Clayton
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

94-8-507-A

UP51
(UP-INS)

NEW YORK--THE UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE JOINS FORCES TODAY AROUND THE WORLD IN THE CREATION OF A SINGLE NEWS AGENCY NAMED "UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL." U.P.I.

THIS IS THE FIRST DISPATCH OF THE NEW SERVICE WHICH WILL EMBRACE THE LARGEST NUMBER OF NEWSPAPER AND RADIO CLIENTS EVER SERVED SIMULTANEOUSLY BY AN INDEPENDENTLY OPERATED NEWS AND PICTURE AGENCY.

AGREEMENTS COVERING THE CONSOLIDATION OF SERVICES WERE SIGNED BY BOTH SIDES ON MAY 16, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS DELAYED UNTIL THE PHYSICAL CHANGE OVER COULD BE WORKED OUT.

FRANK H. BARTHOLOMEW, OF UNITED PRESS, WILL BE PRESIDENT OF THE NEW GLOBAL AGENCY, AND KINGSBURY SMITH, OF INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE, WILL BE VICE PRESIDENT AND ASSOCIATE GENERAL MANAGER.

THE BOARD WILL BE ENLARGED BY THE ADDITION OF WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, JR., EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE HEAREST NEWSPAPERS; J. D. GORTATOWSKY, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF HEARST CONSOLIDATED PUBLICATIONS, INC.; AND G. O. MARKUSON, VICE PRESIDENT AND TREASURER OF THE HEARST CORPORATION.

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

FRANK BARTHOLOMEW, PRESIDENT OF UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, STATED THAT:

"THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE TWO SERVICES WILL ASSURE A STRONGER COMPETITIVE NEWS AND PICTORIAL-NEWS REPORT TO NEWSPAPERS, RADIO AND TELEVISION STATIOS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE CIVILIZED WORLD.

"LIKE THE NEWSPAPERS DEPENDENT UPON US FOR NEWS, OURS WILL BE A BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, COLLECTING AND DISTRIBUTING ONE OF THE WORLD'S MOST PERISHABLE PRODUCTS, NEWS. (CAPS). WE BELIEVE PRIVATE ENTERPRISE WITH A PROFIT INCENTIVE IS THE BEST GUARANTY OF OBJECTIVE COVERAGE OF WORLD NEWS, EXACTLY AS IT IS FOR THE SUBSEQUENT PUBLISHING OF THAT NEWS IN THE GREAT INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPERS OF THE WORLD.

"THE COMBINING OF THE TWO SERVICES WILL GUARANTEE BROADER AND MORE EFFICIENT NEWS AND PICTORIAL REPORTING ON A WORLD-WIDE BASIS.

"ECONOMICS WAS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE CREATION OF THE GREAT NEW NEWS NETWORK. COSTS OF COVERING THE WORLD NEWS FRONTS HAVE RISEN STEADILY WITH RAPIDLY IMPROVING MEANS OF TRANSMITTING BOTH NEWS AND PICTURES BY LEASED WIRES AND ELECTRONIC PROCESSES."

KEY PERSONNEL OF INS WILL BE RETAINED AND WILL REINFORCE THE PRESENT UP STAFF, ACCORDING TO EARL J. JOHNSON, VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL NEWS MANAGER.

UNITED PRESS WAS CREATED IN 1907 BY E. W. SCRIPPS TO INSURE THAT AT ANY TIME IN THE FUTURE ANY EXISTING NEWSPAPERS OR ANY PERSON SEEKING TO START A NEWSPAPER COULD OBTAIN AN ADEQUATE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE.

THE INS WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1909 BY WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST FOR REASONS CLOSELY PARALLELING THOSE MOTIVATING THE ORGANIZATION OF UP, AND SINCE ITS INCEPTION HAS BEEN NOTED FOR ITS NEWS ENTERPRISE AND EXCLUSIVE FEATURE COVERAGE OF IMPORTANT WORLD-WIDE EVENTS.

ACTUAL AND INTENSIVE WORK ON PUTTING THE COMPLEX GLOBAL NEWS SYSTEMS OF THE TWO ORGANIZATIONS INTO ONE EFFECTIVE TRANSMISSION NETWORK HAS BEEN UNDER WAY SINCE SEPTEMBER OF 1957.

THE PLAN WAS EVOLVED BY FRANK H. BARTHOLOMEW AND LEROY KELLER FROM THE UNITED PRESS AND J. D. GORTATOWSKY AND KINGSBURY SMITH FROM THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE.

5/24--JP1146A

ENCLOSURE

"And what's your wife's hobby?"

UPWA43

NIGHT LEAD CRIME

(FOR AM'S MONDAY, DEC. 31)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: FOLLOWING IS THE FIRST IN A SERIES OF SIX DISPATCHES ON THE FBI AND ITS FIGHT AGAINST CRIME. IN THIS DISPATCH, FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER OUTLINES THE PROBLEM AND TELLS SOMETHING OF WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT IT.)

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BY J. EDGAR HOOVER

DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

(WRITTEN FOR UNITED PRESS)

THE POST WORLD WAR II PERIOD HAS WITNESSED AN INEXORABLE CLIMB IN CRIME THROUGHOUT THE NATION. PROSPECTS FOR HALTING THIS RISE IN 1957 ARE NOT GOOD. THE STATISTICAL FORECAST FOR 1957 REVEALS THAT MORE THAN 2,500,000 MAJOR CRIMES WILL BE REPORTED, AN INCREASE OF 44.2 PER CENT OVER 1950.

THE PROSPECTS ARE NOT HEARTENING, AND TO MAKE THE OUTLOOK EVEN MORE DISCOURAGING, MANY OF OUR CITIZENS SEEM TO BE UNAWARE OF THE COLD FACT THAT CRIME IS INCREASING ANNUALLY. PERHAPS ONE OF THE REASONS FOR THIS LACK OF AWARENESS IS THE FACT THAT THE CRIMINAL HIMSELF DOES NOT RECEIVE THE PUBLICITY SHOWERED ON HIM TWENTY AND MORE YEARS AGO.

FROM THE REPORTS WHICH COME ACROSS MY DESK DAILY I AM FULLY AWARE THAT, WHILE THE TYPE OF CRIMINAL HAS CHANGED, THE VICIOUSNESS AND PLANNING BEHIND MANY MAJOR CRIMES RANK WITH THE HEINOUS EFFORTS OF THE GANGSTERS OF YEARS PAST.

THE CONCERTED EFFORTS OF THE PUBLIC AND LAW ENFORCEMENT HAVE EFFECTIVELY ELIMINATED THE FREE-WHEELING GANGS OF THE 1930'S, YET THE CRIMINAL EFFORTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL HOODLUM AND "AMATEUR" STILL PLAGUE THE COUNTRY.

MORE PA1035P

94-8-82-345

UPWA44

ADD CRIME WASHINGTON (MONDAY AM'S) XX THE COUNTRY.

MURDER IS, OF COURSE, THE ULTIMATE IN CRIME, AND MURDER FOR PROFIT IS THE LOWEST FORM OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY. THE WANTON OPERATIONS OF THE INFAMOUS MURDER, INCORPORATED, HAVE BEEN WELL CHRONICLED. WERE THEIR ICEPICK, AXE AND MEAT CLEAVER ASSASSINATIONS ANY MORE DEPRAVED THAN THE DYNAMITING OF AN AIRPLANE WHICH RESULTED IN THE DEATH OF THE MURDERER'S OWN MOTHER AND 43 OTHER INNOCENT VICTIMS? I THINK NOT. THE CRIME OF JACK GILBERT GRAHAM, AN "AMATEUR," WAS ALMOST BEYOND BELIEF.

CRIMINAL ORGANIZATION OF TWO DECADES AGO REACHED ITS PEAK IN THE COMMISSION OF BANK ROBBERIES. THE SUMS LOOTED AT GUNPOINT FROM BANKS ACROSS THE LAND WERE STAGGERING. FAST CARS, AUTOMATIC WEAPONS, WELL CONCEIVED ESCAPE ROUTES AND READILY ACCESSIBLE MONEY CHANGERS TYPIFIED THESE DEPREDATIONS.

TODAY, BANK ROBBERIES CONTINUE TO BE A CONSTANT CHALLENGE TO THE FBI AND OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, BUT WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS THE ENTIRE COMPLEXION OF THE CRIME ITSELF HAS CHANGED. THE MODERN BANK ROBBER OFTEN COMMITS HIS CRIME IN A MOMENT OF IRRATIONALITY OR AS A WHIM. AN ENTIRE FAMILY, THRILL-SEEKERS, JUVENILE GANGS AND EVEN A GRANDMOTHER HAVE ENTERED THE ARENA OF MODERN-DAY BANK ROBBERIES.

BANK ROBBERIES OFFER A PERFECT OBJECT LESSON ON THE IMPORTANT ROLE WHICH MUST BE PLAYED BY THE PUBLIC IF CRIME IS TO BE CURTAILED. I DOUBT IF THERE IS ANYTHING AS DISHEARTENING TO A POTENTIAL ROBBER AS THE SWIFT SOLUTION OF A BANK ROBBERY.

TIME AND TIME AGAIN I READ REPORTS WHERE A SWIFT SOLUTION WAS ALMOST ENTIRELY DEPENDENT UPON THE ACCURATE DESCRIPTIONS GIVEN INVESTIGATING OFFICERS BY WITNESSES AND BYSTANDERS. THE PUBLIC MUST CONTINUE TO COME FORWARD AND ACTIVELY ASSIST THEIR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AT ALL TIMES IF OUR CRIME PROSPECT FOR 1957 IS TO IMPROVE.

MORE PA1050P

UPWA45

ADD CRIME WASHINGTON (MONDAY AM'S) XX IS TO IMPROVE.

IN 1956, WE WITNESSED A LOATHSOME KIDNAPING FOR RANSOM. THE KIDNAPER ABDUCTED AN INFANT AT RANDOM IN ORDER TO SECURE SUFFICIENT FUNDS TO PAY OFF DEBTS WHICH HE HAD ACCUMULATED. THE RANSOM SOUGHT WAS SMALL WHEN COMPARED WITH THE EXTRAVAGANT DEMANDS MADE BY GEORGE "MACHINE GUN" KELLY, ALVIN KARPIS AND THEIR ILK IN YEARS PAST, BUT ONCE AGAIN, CRIME FOR THE SAKE OF PERSONAL GAIN WAS SPOTLIGHTED.

I PRAY THAT 1957 WILL BE A YEAR FREE FROM KIDNAPING, PARTICULARLY KIDNAPING FOR RANSOM. FEW CRIMES APPROACH THIS BRUTAL AFFRONT TO HUMAN DIGNITY. ALERTNESS AND THE EXERCISE OF PROPER PRECAUTIONS BY PARENTS ARE THE MOST EFFECTIVE WEAPONS AGAINST THIS TYPE OF CRIME, BUT IN ADDITION, THE PUBLIC, THE PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION MUST RENDER LAW ENFORCEMENT ALL POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE IN THE EVENT 1957 SEES A REPETITION OF A CASE LIKE THE MURDER OF LITTLE PETER WEINBERGER.

I WOULD LIKE 1957 TO BE THE YEAR IN WHICH COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT AMERICA FOCUS THEIR ATTENTION ON THEIR OWN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. OUR PROFESSION HAS MADE GREAT STRIDES IN RECENT YEARS, BUT WE MUST NOT BE SATISFIED WITH OUR ACCOMPLISHMENTS TO DATE.

IF 1957 IS TO SEE A DECREASE IN CRIME, IT WILL BE BECAUSE THE PEOPLE HAVE GIVEN WHOLEHEARTED SUPPORT TO THEIR OWN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. THE 1920'S AND 1930'S SAW UNDERMANNED, POORLY EQUIPPED, INADEQUATELY PAID AND UNDERTRAINED POLICE OFFICERS TRYING TO COPE WITH ORGANIZED CRIME. WE MUST NOT BE CONTENT TO HOLD OUR GROUND IN THE WAR AGAINST MODERN CRIME. YOUR POLICE DEPARTMENT IS YOUR FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE. SEE TO IT THAT IT DOES NOT GO INTO BATTLE WITH ONE HAND TIED BEHIND ITS

SEE TO IT THAT IT DOES NOT GO INTO BATTLE WITH ONE HAND TIED BEHIND ITS BACK.

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(TOMORROW: AL CAPONE, THE FORMER BAWDY HOUSE BOUNCER WHO BECAME ONE OF HISTORY'S MOST POWERFUL CRIMINALS.)

PA1055P12/26

UPWA46

NIGHT LEAD CAPONE

(FOR AM'S TUESDAY, JAN. 1)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH ON THE CAPONE ERA IS THE SECOND IN A SERIES OF SIX DISPATCHES ON THE FBI AND ITS WAR AGAINST CRIME. THE WRITER, ROBERT T. LOUGHRAN, IS A VETERAN OF 39 YEARS AS A UNITED PRESS REPORTER IN CHICAGO. A MAGAZINE FOR NEWSPAPERMEN ONCE SAID LOUGHRAN "KNOWS MORE POLICEMEN AND JUDGES THAN THE HEAD OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.")

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BY ROBERT T. LOUGHRAN

UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT

CHICAGO, DEC. 31.--(UP)--PROHIBITION WAS IN ITS INFANCY WHEN AL CAPONE CAME TO TOWN TO LAUNCH A REIGN OF CRIME AND MURDER SELDOM IF EVER EQUALLED IN CIVILIZED SOCIETY.

AS THE SINFUL, GINFUL '20'S ROARED ALONG, CAPONE'S HULKING SHADOW SPREAD ACROSS AN INCREDIBLE EMPIRE BUILT ON BOOTLEG BOOZE AND RULED BY BULLETS.

A FORMER BAWDY HOUSE BOUNCER, HE BECAME ONE OF THE MOST POWERFUL CRIMINALS OF ALL HISTORY, HIS NAME SYNONYMOUS WITH AN ERA.

IT WAS IN 1920 THAT JOHNNY TORRIO, THEN OVERLORD OF CHICAGO'S UNDERWORLD, DECIDED HE NEEDED A LIEUTENANT.

THERE WAS BIG MONEY IN THE RECENTLY-OUTLAWED LIQUOR TRAFFIC. BUT TORRIO NEEDED A STRONG RIGHT ARM TO QUELL COMPETITION AND KEEP THE SPEAKEASIES IN LINE.

MORE PA1105P

UPWA47

ADD CAPONE CHICAGO (TUESDAY AM'S) XX IN LINE.

TORRIO, A GRADUATE OF A BAND OF YOUNG THUGS IN BROOKLYN KNOWN AS THE FIVE POINTS GANG, TURNED TO HIS ALMA MATER FOR HIS AIDE DE CAMP. HE PICKED FOR THE JOB A 23-YEAR-OLD TOUGH KNOWN AS SCARFACE AL.

CAPONE SET UP SHOP AT TORRIO'S GAMBLING JOINT; THE FOUR DEUCES. BY WAY OF CAMOUFLAGE, HE OPENED A SECOND HAND FURNITURE STORE NEXT DOOR, AND DISTRIBUTED NEAT BUSINESS CARDS:

"ALPHONSE CAPONE. SECOND HAND FURNITURE DEALER."

WITHIN THREE YEARS THE YOUNG NEAPOLITAN FROM BROOKLYN FASHIONED AN ARMY OF 700 THUGS VERSED IN THE USE OF THE SAWED-OFF SHOTGUN AND THE "TOMMY GUN."

PROFITS FROM BOOTLEG BEER AND LIQUOR POURED IN. SOON CAPONE OVERSHADOWED TORRIO, HIS BOSS. CAPONE, THE MUSCLE MAN, HAD ACQUIRED POLISH. HE LEARNED TO MANIPULATE CROOKED POLITICIANS, EVEN JUDGES.

BY THE MID '20'S, CAPONE LITERALLY HAD CAPTURED THE TEEMING SUBURB OF CICERO, AND HIS MINIONS HELD IT UNDER A BULLET-PUNCTUATED RULE OF TERROR.

A HAND-PICKED MAYOR HELD FORTH IN THE CICERO CITY HALL, AND CAPONE'S AGENTS KEPT TAB ON EACH OF THE TOWN'S 160-ODD SPEAKEASIES AND ALL OF ITS WIDE-OPEN GAMBLING JOINTS.

CAPONE'S RISE WAS MARKED BY WHOLESALE MURDER. "BUMPED OFF" AND "TAKEN FOR A RIDE" BECAME PART OF THE LANGUAGE. MURDER TOOK ON TECHNIQUE.

MORE PA1110P

ADD CAPONE CHICAGO (TUESDAY AM'S) XX ON TECHNIQUE.

ONE OF THE MOST COLD-BLOODED WAS THE SLAYING OF A RIVAL GANG LEADER NAMED DION O'BANION. A COMPLICATED PERSONALITY, O'BANION WAS A BOOTLEGGER BY NIGHT AND A MILD-MANNERED FLORIST BY DAY.

ONE DAY A CAR PARKED IN FRONT OF HIS FLORIST SHOP. THREE MEN ALIGHTED, LEAVING A COMPANION BEHIND THE WHEEL. O'BANION ALWAYS CARRIED THREE GUNS, BUT HE MUST HAVE TRUSTED HIS VISITORS.

WHILE HE SHOOK HANDS WITH ONE OF THE THREE, THE OTHER TWO SHOT HIM TO DEATH.

O'BANION, HIS HAND CLASPED IN FRIENDSHIP, WAS UNABLE TO DRAW. THE ASSASSINS, PRESUMABLY CAPONE HENCHMEN, WALKED OUT AND NEVER WERE CONVICTED.

O'BANION WAS GIVEN A GANGSTER'S LAVISH FUNERAL, COMPLETE WITH $10,000 CASKET. HE LOVED FLOWERS, AND THERE WERE 26 TRUCKLOADS OF THEM AT HIS FUNERAL. ONE BASKET OF POSIES WAS "FROM AL."

O'BANION'S MEN FOUGHT BACK DESPITE THE LOSS OF THEIR LEADER. IN 1926, THEY EXECUTED A MOTORIZED DAYLIGHT MACHINE-GUN RAID ON CAPONE'S CICERO HEADQUARTERS IN THE HAWTHORNE HOTEL.

A CARAVAN OF EIGHT CARS ROLLED DOWN THE BUSY STREET. THE FIRST FIRED BLANKS TO SCATTER PEDESTRIANS AND DRAW THE ENEMY TO THE WINDOWS. THE REST, FOLLOWING A BLOCK BEHIND, POURED A STREAM OF SLUGS INTO THE HOTEL.

MORE PA1114P

UPWA49

ADD CAPONE CHICAGO (TUESDAY AM'S) XX THE HOTEL.

ONE MOBSTER ALIGHTED, KNELT ON THE SIDEWALK AT THE HOTEL ENTRANCE AND SPRAYED THE LOBBY LIKE A MAN WOULD SPRINKLE HIS LAWN. BUT THERE WERE FEW CASUALTIES. CAPONE, STRETCHED PRONE ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOTEL RESTAURANT, CAME OUT UNSCATHED.

BUT THE GANG WARS MOUNTED IN VIOLENCE UNTIL THE BLOODSHED WAS CLIMAXED ON ST.VALENTINE'S DAY, 1929.

AT 10:30 A.M., FEB. 14, SEVEN O'BANION MEN WERE WAITING IN A GARAGE ON NORTH CLARK STREET FOR A SHIPMENT OF HI-JACKED LIQUOR. A CADILLAC PULLED UP TO THE CURB. THREE GANGSTERS DISGUISED AS POLICEMEN GOT OUT, FOLLOWED BY TWO OTHERS IN PLAIN DRESS.

THE THREE IMPOSTERS ENTERED THE GARAGE, DISARMED THE SEVEN GANGSTERS AND LINED THEM UP FACING A WALL. THE O'BANION MOBSTERS THOUGHT LITTLE OF IT. THEY WERE USED TO SHAM POLICE "RAIDS."

THEN THE TWO MEN IN CIVILIAN GARB ENTERED. WITH SUB-MACHINE GUNS THEY SHOT THE SEVEN VICTIMS IN THE BKACK. ALL SEVEN CRUM
SHOT THE SEVEN VICTIMS IN THE BACK. ALL SEVEN CRUMPLED TO THE FLOOR AND DIED.

THE THREE PHONY POLICEMEN THEN ESCORTED THE TWO KILLERS ACROSS THE STREET TO THE PARKED CAR. FOR ALL ANY BYSTANDER KNEW THE LAW FOR ONCE WAS ON THE SCENE AND HAD MADE A QUICK ARREST.

STILL ANOTHER SENSATIONAL GANG KILLING WAS THE SLAYING OF "JAKE" LINGLE, CHICAGO TRIBUNE REPORTER WHO LED A DUAL LIFE AS A FRIEND OF GANGSTERS. HE WAS SHOT TO DEATH IN A TUNNEL LEADING TO THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL SUBURBAN STATION.

MORE RM1119P

UPWA50

ADD CAPONE, CHICAGO (TUESDAY AM'S) XXX SUBURBAN STATION.

BY THE END OF THE DECADE THE BOXSCORE OF GANG MURDERS TOTALED MORE THAN 500. ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS WERE RARE.

CAPONE WAS ABSOLUTE MASTER OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC, CONTROLLING THE SUPPLY TO ALL OF CHICAGO'S 10,000 SPEAKEASIES. AND HE WAS SAID TO CONTROL SOURCES OF SUPPLY IN CANADA AND THE FLORIDA COAST.

NOBODY REALLY KNEW THE EXTENT OF HIS FORTUNE, BUT FEDERAL AGENTS ESTIMATED IT AT $20 MILLION. ASIDE FROM AN ARREST IN PHILADELPHIA FOR CARRYING A GUN, CAPONE HIMSELF WENT UNMOLESTED.

BUT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FINALLY CAUGHT UP WITH HIM FOR INCOME TAX EVASION, AND HE WAS SENT TO ALCATRAZ FOR 11 YEARS.

THERE, SYPHILITIC PARESIS TOOK ITS TOLL. CAPONE EMERGED FROM PRISON A FLABBY, BALDING MAN WHO SOMETIMES TALKED GIBBERISH. HE RETIRED IN OBSCURITY TO HIS FLORIDA ESTATE.

HE DIED IN 1947, HIS ERA LONG SINCE ENDED.

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(TOMORROW: MURDER, INC., ONE OF THE MOST INFAMOUS SYNDICATES IN THE ANNALS OF CRIME.)

12/26 RM1123P..

UPWA51

NIGHT LEAD MURDER, INC.

(FOR AM'S WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH ON MURDER, INC., ONE OF THE MOST INFAMOUS CRIMINAL SYNDICATES IN HISTORY, IS THE THIRD IN A SERIES OF SIX DISPATCHES ON THE FBI AND ITS WAR AGAINST CRIME. THE WRITER, ROBERT F. COLL, COVERS FBI ACTIVITIES FOR THE UNITED PRESS IN WASHINGTON.)

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BY ROBERT F. COLL

UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, JAN. 1.--(UP)--SHORTLY AFTER 10 O'CLOCK THE NIGHT OF AUG. 24, 1939, A DARK LIMOUSINE EASED UP TO THE CURB NEAR THE CORNER OF NEW YORK'S 28TH STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE.

BLASE NEW YORKERS STROLLED BY, UNAWARE THAT THE PASSENGER IN THE BACK SEAT WAS THE WORLD'S BEST KNOWN LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER--FBI CHIEF J. EDGAR HOOVER.

HOOVER WAS KEEPING PERHAPS THE STRANGEST RENDEZVOUS IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN CRIME. HE SAT SILENTLY FOR A FEW MINUTES, THEN GLANCED AT HIS WATCH--10:15 P.M. HE TAPPED HIS FINGERTIPS EXPECTANTLY AND WAITED.

EXACTLY TWO MINUTES LATER, AN AUTOMOBILE DRIVEN BY BROADWAY COLUMNIST WALTER WINCHELL PULLED INTO A SPACE BEHIND THE LIMOUSINE. A DAPPER, SOFT-EYED LITTLE MAN STEPPED OUT OF THE CAR, WALKED TO THE LIMOUSINE, CLIMBED IN AND WAS INTRODUCED BY WINCHELL.

MORE RM1133P

UPWA52

ADD MURDER, INC., WASHINGTON (WEDNESDAY AM'S) XXX BY WINCHELL.

"GLAD TO MEET YOU, MR. HOOVER," THE LITTLE MAN SAID SHYLY.

HIS MANNER AND APPEARANCE BELIED HIS TRUE CHARACTER. FOR THIS LITTLE MAN WHO SPOKE SO DIFFIDENTLY WAS A COLD-BLOODED KILLER, LABOR RACKETEER EXTRAORDINARY AND MEMBER OF THE "BOARD OF DIRECTORS" AND LORD HIGH EXECUTIONER OF MURDER, INC., ONE OF THE MOST INFAMOUS SYNDICATES IN THE ANNALS OF CRIME.

HIS NAME WAS LOUIS (LEPKE) BUCHALTER.

"YOU DID THE SMART THING BY COMING IN, LEPKE," HOOVER SAID AS THEY DROVE OFF TOWARD NEW YORK'S FEDERAL BUILDING.

"I'M BEGINNING TO WONDER IF IT IS," LEPKE REPLIED.

HIS PREMONITION WAS RIGHT. THE RENDEZVOUS MARKED THE BEGINNING OF THE END FOR MURDER, INC. LEPKE'S RIDE WITH HOOVER WAS THE FIRST MILE TOWARD THE "LAST MILE"--DEATH IN SING SING'S ELECTRIC CHAIR ON MARCH 4, 1944--FOR THE OWLISH LITTLE MAN WHO, IN HIS HEYDAY AS OVERLORD OF THE UNDERWORLD, HAD DECREED SUDDEN DEATH FOR SOME 50 MEN.

LEPKE, WHO HAD A REPUTATION FOR NEVER MAKING A MISTAKE, MADE TWO COLOSSAL BLUNDERS THAT BALMY AUGUST NIGHT. HE LET SLIP FROM HIS MIND DETAILS OF A SMALL-TIME CANDY STORE KILLING HE ONCE ORDERED.

AND HE SURRENDERED TO HOOVER BECAUSE HE HAD BELIEVED A TRUSTED UNDERWORLD LIEUTENANT WHO TOLD HIM--WRONGLY--THAT THERE WAS A "DEAL" WITH THE FBI WHEREBY LEPKE WOULD ESCAPE STATE PROSECUTION FOR THE CANDY-STORE KILLING.

MORE RM1139P

UPWA53

ADD MURDER, INC., WASHINGTON (WEDNESDAY AM'S) XXX CANDY-STORE KILLING.

UNTIL THAT FATEFUL NIGHT, LEPKE HAD BEEN HIDING OUT FOR TWO YEARS IN THE BROOKLYN UNDERWORLD. HE HAD BEEN BUSY DIRECTING MURDER, INC.

THE SYNDICATE HAD AS DIRECTORS SOME OF THE BIGGEST NAMES IN THE UNDERWORLD'S SOCIAL REGISTER -- LUCKY LUCIANO, FRANK COSTELLO, DUTCH SCHULTZ, BUGGSY SIEGAL, JOE ADONIS AND LEPKE, TO NAME A FEW. LEPKE WAS THE ONLY MEMBER OF THE SYNDICATE'S HIGH COMMAND TO BE EXECUTED -- LEGALLY, THAT IS.

LUCIANO ORGANIZED THE SYNDICATE, ACTING ON THE THEORY THAT THE PROHIBITION ERA GANG WARS WERE WASTEFUL -- BOTH IN MANPOWER AND MONEY. HE DECIDED IT WAS TIME TO ORGANIZE THE RACKETS ALONG TERRITORIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LINES.

LUCIANO'S NEW YORK SYNDICATE WAS CLOSELY ALLIED WITH CAPONE'S CHICAGO EMPIRE, THE PURPLE GANG OF DETROIT, AND OTHERS. WITHIN HIS SYNDICATE LUCIANO ASSIGNED NARCOTICS, PROSTITUTION AND NUMBERS RACKETS TO HIMSELF; GAMBLING TO COSTELLO; LABOR-MANAGEMENT EXTORTION TO LEPKE; PROTECTION AND BEER RACKETS TO SCHULTZ.

THEY RAN THEIR ILLICIT EARNINGS INTO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. THEY REASONED THAT SO LUCRATIVE AN ENTERPRISE WAS WORTH DEFENDING AGAINST INTERLOPERS, DOUBLE-CROSSERS AND THE LIKE -- EVEN IF IT MEANT MURDER. AND IT OFTEN DID.

MORE PA1203A

UPWA54

ADD MURDER, INC., WASHINGTON (WEDNESDAY AM'S) XXX OFTEN DID.

THE "BOARD" ALONE PASSED THE DEATH SENTENCE ON THOSE WHO HAD THE TEMERITY TO "MUSCLE IN" ON THE SYNDICATE TERRITORY OR COMMIT SOME SIMILAR FAUX PAS. THE ACTUAL JOB OF RUBBING OUT A HOODLUM WAS ASSIGNED BY THE SYNDICATE BOARD TO ITS SALARIED ASSASSINS--MURDER, INC.--WHOSE STOCK IN TRADE WERE ICE PICKS, AXES AND MEAT CLEAVERS, IN ADDITION TO SUCH PROSAIC WEAPONS AS GUNS.

THE GHASTLY FINESSE OF THE ASSASSINS AWED EVEN THE TOUGHEST HOODLUMS. THERE WAS, FOR EXAMPLE, PITTSBURGH PHIL STRAUSS, AN ASSASSIN WITH "SUMMA CUM LAUDE" SKILL. ONE OF HIS 30 OR MORE VICTIMS WAS A CHEATING UPSTATE NEW YORK PINBALL CZAR WHOSE ICE PICK-PUNCTURED CORPSE STRAUSS THREW INTO A LAKE--WEIGHTED DOWN WITH THE INSTRUMENT OF HIS OWN UNDOING, A PINBALL MACHINE.

SOON AFTER HE ORGANIZED THE SYNDICATE, LUCIANO'S FIRST ORDER OF BUSINESS WAS AN ORDER TO RUB OUT HIS OLD MENTOR--JOE (THE BOSS) MASSERIA--IN A CONEY ISLAND RESTAURANT.

EVEN MEMBERS OF THE "BOARD" WERE NOT IMMUNE FROM EXTERMINATION BY THE SALARIED ASSASSINS. SIEGAL WENT THAT WAY. SO DID SCHULTZ.

SCHULTZ HAD WANTED TO ASSASSINATE AN UP-AND-COMING YOUNG RACKET-BUSTING LAWYER NAMED THOMAS E. DEWEY. BUT THE "BOARD" VETOED THE IDEA AS BAD BUSINESS. SCHULTZ WOULDN'T TAKE "NO" FOR AN ANSWER. THE "BOARD" WOULD NOT TOLERATE DEFIANCE--EVEN FROM A "BOARD" MEMBER. SO ON THE NIGHT OF OCT. 23, 1935, SCHULTZ WAS SHOT IN THE BACK WHILE HE WASHED HIS HANDS IN THE MEN'S ROOM OF THE PALACE CHOPHOUSE IN NEWARK, N.J.

MORE RM1209A

UPWA55

ADD MURDER, INC., WASHINGTON (WEDNESDAY AM'S) XXX NEWARK, N.J.

LEPKE, ONE OF THOSE WHO MADE THE DECISION THAT MEANT SUDDEN DEATH FOR SCHULTZ, GOT HIS THE HARD WAY. HE HAD TO LOOK DEATH IN THE FACE FOR MANY MONTHS FROM SING SING'S DEATH HOUSE BEFORE HIS LIFE FINALLY WAS SNUFFED OUT BY THE LAW HE SPENT A LIFETIME CHEATING.

OTHERS OF HIS FELLOW "BOARD"MEMBERS HAD IT LUCKIER. LUCIANO AND ADONIS WERE DEPORTED TO ITALY. COSTELLO WAS JAILED FOR INCOME TAX EVASION.

JUSTICE MOVED SWIFTLY AGAINST LEPKE AFTER HIS NIGHT RIDE WITH HOOVER. IN A LITTLE OVER FOUR MONTHS--ON JAN. 2, 1940--HE WAS SENTENCED TO 14 YEARS IN LEAVENWORTH FOR LABOR RACKETEERING. TWO WEEKS LATER HE DREW 30 YEARS TO LIFE IN STATE PRISON FOR EXTORTION. FINALLY, HE WAS TRIED FOR MURDER AND PAID WITH HIS LIFE.

SOON AFTER LEPKE'S SURRENDER, THE TROUBLES OF MURDER, INC., MULTIPLIED WITH CHAIN REACTION. MUCH OF THE TROUBLE CAME FROM WITHIN --BY MEMBERS WHO STARTED TO "SING."

ONE OF THESE WAS ABE (KID TWIST) RELES, WHO SENT WORD TO THE BROOKLYN DISTRICT ATTORNEY IN 1940 THAT HE WANTED TO TALK. OTHERS FOLLOWED. A REIGN OF TERROR ENSUED WITHIN THE CORPORATION IN AN EFFORT TO SILENCE THE "CANARIES." ASSOCIATES MARKED FOR DEATH BY THE KOB FLOCKE

THE MOB FLOCKED INTO THE ARMS OF THE LAW FOR PROTECTION--AND TALKED.

NO ONE WILL EVER KNOW WHY RELES TURNED INFORMER. THE SECRET DIED WITH HIM THE NIGHT OF NOV. 12, 1941, WHEN HIS BODY WENT HURTLING FROM A CONEY ISLAND HOTEL WINDOW WHILE HE WAS SUPPOSED TO BE UNDER HEAVY POLICE GUARD.

MOE MORE RM1214P

UPWA56

ADD MURDER, INC., WASHINGTON (WEDNESDAY AM'S) XXX POLICE GUARD

NO ONE WILL EVER KNOW IF RELES JUMPED, FELL OR WAS PUSHED. BUT HIS GANGLAND REQUIEM WAS PRONOUNCED BY AN EX-ASSOCIATE WHO SAID FROM A SING SING CELL:

"THERE'S ONE CANARY THAT FOUND HE COULD SING BUT COULDN'T FLY."

THAT, TOO, WAS EPITAPH ENOUGH FOR MURDER, INC.

-0-

(TOMORROW: THE LINDBERGH KIDNAPING, THE CRIME THAT HORRIFIED A NATION.)

12/26 RM1215A

UPWA57

NIGHT LEAD KIDNAPING

(FOR AM'S THURSDAY, JAN. 3)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH ON KIDNAPINGS IS THE FOURTH IN A SERIES OF SIX ON THE FBI AND ITS WAR AGAINST CRIME. THE WRITER, ROBERT F. COLL, COVERS FBI ACTIVITIES FOR THE UNITED PRESS IN WASHINGTON.)

-0-

BY ROBERT F. COLL

UNITED PRESS STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, JAN. 2.--(UP)--A NATION WENT OFF THE GOLD STANDARD...A THUNDERSTORM FORCED AN AIRPLANE TO CHANGE COURSE...A TAXICAB DRIVER WROTE THE LETTER "P" IN THE SHAPE OF A KIDNEY BEAN.

THREE UNRELATED EVENTS, BUT ALL WITH ONE THING IN COMMON. EACH PLAYED A KEY ROLE IN SOLVING SEPARATE KIDNAPINGS.

THIS MOST TERRIFYING OF ALL CRIMES NOW HAS BEEN REDUCED BY THE FBI TO THE STATUS OF MOST HAZARDOUS -- FOR THE CRIMINAL. SINCE 1932, THE FBI HAS HANDLED 517 CRIMES CLASSIFIED AS KIDNAPINGS. ONLY TWO OF THESE FILES REMAIN OPEN AS UNSOLVED.

ALTHOUGH KIDNAPING IS AMONG THE WORLD'S OLDEST CRIMES, IT TOOK THE GRIEF OF A POPULAR IDOL A QUARTER-CENTURY AGO TO ROUSE THE NATION TO ACTION.

ON THE NIGHT OF MARCH 1, 1932, A SHADOWY FIGURE PLACED A HOME-MADE LADDER AGAINST THE HOME OF COL. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH NEAR HOPEWELL, N.J., AND CLIMBED INTO THE NURSERY WHERE THE FAMED FLIER'S 20-MONTH-OLD SON LAY SLEEPING.

MORE PA1219A

UPWA58

ADD KIDNAPING WASHINGTON (THURSDAY AM'S) XX LAY SLEEPING.

THE ABDUCTOR LEFT A CRUDELY-WRITTEN NOTE DEMANDING $20,000 FOR THE SAFE RETURN OF THE TOUSLE-HAIRED LITTLE BOY, FIRST-BORN OF THE HEROIC "LINDY" WHO MADE THE FIRST SOLO FLIGHT ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IN 1927.

A WAVE OF HORROR SWEPT THE NATION. THE ANGUISHED PARENTS FRANTICALLY ENTERED INTO RANSOM NEGOTIATIONS. A RETIRED SCHOOL PRINCIPAL, DR. JOHN F. CONDON, VOLUNTEERED AND WAS ACCEPTED BY THE KIDNAPER AS GO-BETWEEN.

CONDON, FAMED FOR HIS CODE NAME "JAFSIEDNZ WAS TOLD TO DELIVER THE RANSOM IN $10 GOLD CERTIFICATES TO A MAN IDENTIFIED ONLY AS "JOHN" IN A BRONX, N.Y., CEMETERY.

"JOHN" TOOK THE MONEY, THEN TOLD JAFSIE TO GO NEAR MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS. THERE, THE KIDNAPER SAID, JAFSIE WOULD FIND THE BABY ABOARD A BOAT NAMED "NELLIE."

BUT ON MAY 12, A TRUCK DRIVER ACCIDENTALLY DISCOVERED THE BODY OF LITTLE CHARLES A. LINDBERGH JR. IN A SHALLOW GRAVE ONLY ABOUT FOUR MILES FROM HIS HOME. HIS SKULL HAD BEEN CRUSHED BY A BLOW.

THREE MONTHS LATER, IN THE WAVE OF NATIONAL ANGER GENERATED BY THE CRIME, CONGRESS PASSED THE SO-CALLED LINDBERGH LAW AUTHORIZING THE FBI TO ENTER KIDNAP CASES.

BUT ANOTHER LAW, WHICH HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH KIDNAPERS, EVENTUALLY TRIPPED UP THE LINDBERGH KIDNAPER. THIS WAS A JUNE, 1933, LAW TAKING THE UNITED STATES OFF THE GOLD STANDARD.

MORE PA1227A

UPWA59

ADD KIDNAPING WASHINGTON (THURSDAY AM'S) XX GOLD STANDARD.

TWO AND ONE-HALF YEARS AFTER THE LINDBERGH BABY WAS ABDUCTED, A MAN DROVE INTO A BRONX FILLING STATION. HE ASKED FOR FIVE GALLONS OF GASOLINE AND PAID FOR IT WITH ONE OF THE GOLD CERTIFICATES THAT HAD BEEN ORDERED OUT OF CIRCULATION BY THE 1933 LAW. THE ALERT GAS STATION ATTENDANT JOTTED DOWN THE BUYER'S AUTOMOBILE LICENSE NUMBER.

THE $10 NOTE WAS IDENTIFIED AS PART OF THE LINDBERGH RANSOM. THE AUTO LICENSE NUMBER SCRIBBLED ON THE BILL WAS TRACED TO BRUNO RICHARD HAUPTMAN, A GERMAN-BORN CARPENTER WHO HAD ENTERED THE COUNTRY ILLEGALLY FROM GERMANY BY JUMPING SHIP.

AT HAUPTMAN'S HOME, SEARCHERS FOUND $13,000 MORE OF THE MARKED RANSOM MONEY, PLUS OTHER CLUES THAT POINTED TO HIM AS THE KILLER. BUT TO THE DAY OF HIS ELECTROCUTION ON APRIL 3, 1936, HAUPTMAN DENIED HE COMMITTED THE CRIME. BUT HE ALSO NEVER CAME UP WITH A SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION OF HOW HE HAPPENED TO HAVE THE RANSOM BILLS.

ONMORE

BN1230A

UPWA60

ADD KIDNAPING WASHINGTON (THURSDAY AM'S) XX RANSOM BILLS.

ON JULY 23, 1933, WHILE HAUPTMAN STILL WAS PLAYING OUT HIS LONE HAND, TWO GUNMEN INVADED THE HOME OF WEALTHY OIL MAN CHARLES F. URSCHEL IN OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. URSCHEL AND HIS WIFE WERE PLAYING CARDS WITH ANOTHER COUPLE, MR. AND MRS. WALTER R. JARRETT.

"WHICH ONE OF YOU IS MR. URSCHEL?" ONE GUNMAN ASKED.

NO ONE ANSWERED. THE GUNMEN SETTLED THE QUESTION BY HERDING BOTH MEN INTO A CAR. LATER JARRETT WAS RELEASED.

URSCHEL, A DOCILE CAPTIVE AS HE WAS BLINDFOLDED, BOUND, GAGGED AND THROWN TO THE FLOOR OF THE GETAWAY CAR, PROVED TO BE A CLEVER ONE.

HE NOTED, FOR EXAMPLE, A REMARK ABOUT LOCAL DROUGTH CONDITIONS WHEN HIS CAPTORS STOPPED FOR GASOLINE. HE ALSO ESTIMATED THE TIME CONSUMED BY THE JOURNEY AND, BY BARNYARD NOISES, WAS ABLE TO IDENTIFY HIS FINAL DESTINATION AS A FARMHOUSE.

WHILE FRIENDS TURNED OVER HIS $200,000 RANSOM IN KANSAS CITY, MO., URSCHEL ALSO ESTABLISHED THAT, EACH MORNING AND EVENING, AIRLINE FLIGHTS PASSED OVER THE HIDEOUT.

BUT ONE RAINY SUNDAY, HE NOTED THE ABSENCE OF THE MORNING FLIGHT. THE FOLLOWING DAY, ON JULY 30, HE WAS RELEASED NEAR NORMAN, OKLA.

FBI AGENTS QUICKLY SEIZED ON THE DETOURED FLIGHT AS THEIR BEST BET, AND PLOTTED THE COURSES OF AIRLINES IN A 600-MILE RADIUS OF OKLAHOMA CITY. THEY FOUND ONE THAT HAD DETOURED TO AVOID A STORM ON URSCHEL'S RAINY SUNDAY. BY CAREFUL CALCULATIONS, THE FBI PINPOINTED THE HIDEOUT AS NEAR PARADISE, TEX. HERE, THEY CLOSED IN ON A FARMHOUSE THAT FITTED THE REST OF URSCHEL'S DESCRIPTIONS.

MORE PA1250A

UPWA61

ADD KIDNAPING WASHINGTON (THURSDAY AM'S) XX URSCHEL'S DESCRIPTIONS.

THE RANCH WAS OWNED BY A MAN NAMED R.G. SHANNON, AN UNREMARKABLE MAN EXCEPT IN ONE RESPECT:

HIS STEPDAUGHTER WAS MARRIED TO MACHINE GUN KELLY, NOTED THROUGH THE UNDERWORLD FOR HIS ACCURACY WITH THE TOMMY GUN.

THE SHANNONS ADMITTED THAT URSCHEL HAD BEEN HELD AT THEIR RANCH HOUSE BY KELLY AND ANOTHER TOUGH GUNMAN, ALBERT L. BATES. BATES WAS TRACED QUICKLY TO DENVER AND CAPTURED. KELLY WAS SURROUNDED BY FBI AGENTS AT A HIDEOUT IN MEMPHIS, TENN., WHERE, IN HIS TERROR, HE COINED THE NICKNAME G-MAN.

"DON'T SHOOT, G-MEN," KELLY SCREAMED AS HE SURRENDERED.

PROFESSIONAL CRIMINALS HAVE LONG SINCE SHELVED KIDNAPING AS TOO TOUGH. BUT AMATEURS TOOK OVER.

LAST JULY 4, ONE ANGELO JOHN LAMARCA, A 31-YEAR-OLD MINOR LEAGUE MOONSHINER, CRUISED THE HOLIDAY QUIET OF RESIDENTIAL WESTBURY, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., IN HIS TAXICAB. HE WAS LOOKING FOR A BABY -- ANY BABY -- TO KIDNAP.

HE SPOTTED MONTH-OLD PETER WEINBERGER IN AN UNATTENDED BABY CARRIAGE AND CARRIED THE INFANT OFF. HE LEFT A NOTE DEMANDING $2,000 RANSOM. IT WAS SIGNED "YOUR BABY SITTER." THE NOTE BORE A NUMBER OF PENMANSHIP PECULARITIES, CHIEF AMONG THEM THE CAPITAL LETTER "P" SHAPED LIKE A KIDNEY BEAN.

WHEN RANSOM NEGOTIATIONS HIT SNAG AFTER SNAG, THE TERRIFIED LAMARCA ABANDONED THE INFANT IN A HONEYSUCKLE BUSH NEAR A HIGHWAY WHERE IT DIED OF EXPOSURE.

MORE PA1A

UPWA62

ADD KIDNAPING WASHINGTON (THURSDAY AM'S) XX OF EXPOSURE.

THE FBI SET UP A SPECIAL HANDWRITING "PROJECT" TO COMB THE TENS OF THOUSANDS OF PUBLIC RECORDS IN THE AREA.

ONE AGENT, SEARCHING THROUGH FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT PROBATION RECORDS IN BROOKLYN, NOTED THAT THREE RECORDS WERE MISSING AND WAITED WHILE AUTHORITIES LOCATED THEM.

ONE OF THE PROBATION RECORDS WAS SIGNED BY LAMARCA, AND ITS SIMILARITY TO THE RANSOM NOTE CAUGHT THE AGENT'S EYE. THE OFFENSE WAS A VIOLATION OF LIQUOR TAX LAWS.

ON THE 1,974,544TH RECORD SCANNED BY TEAMS OF AGENTS, THE FBI HAD HIT PAY DIRT.

LAMARCA RECENTLY WAS TRIED AND CONVICTED OF MURDER, AND WAS GIVEN THE DEATH SENTENCE.

-0-

(TOMORROW: JOHN DILLINGER, WHOSE PENCHANT FOR WOMEN AND MONEY COST HIM HIS LIFE.)

PA103A12/27..

94-8-95-345

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1416857-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 19
Page 13 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 14 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 15 ~ b6;
Page 16 ~ b6;
Page 17 ~ b6;
Page 18 ~ b6;
Page 19 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 20 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 23 ~ b6;
Page 130 ~ b6;
Page 132 ~ b6; b7C;
Page 189 ~ Referral/Direct;
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Page 192 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 193 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 194 ~ Referral/Direct;
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Page 216 ~ b6;

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FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT United Press International

FILE NUMBER 94-8-95

SECTION NUMBER 6

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO :MR. TOLSON

DATE: May 26, 1958

FROM :G. A. NEASE

SUBJECT: MERGER
UNITED PRESS - INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

The reaction among newspapermen regarding the merger announced last Saturday of United Press (UP) and International News Service (INS) carries some overtones of bitterness as evidenced from comments which have come to the attention of this office over the weekend.

Art Hermann of INS advised Mr. McGuire Saturday afternoon, prior to the general announcement out of New York regarding the merger, that the people at the Washington bureau of INS were completely up in the air as to what was to happen, no indication having been given to them as to any details of the merger or of the disposition which would be made of their operation and their personnel. Bill Hutchinson went to New York Saturday to get the details and when he returned by plane Saturday night he was broken-hearted as UP was to retain only six of the INS staff - everyone else, approximately 25, would be out of a job this morning. Hutchinson was taken from the airport to Georgetown Hospital where he died yesterday, Sunday, [illegible], at 11:30 A.M.

Those going with UP will be Art Hermann and Jim Lee. The night desk man, Bill Zimmerman, and the day desk man, Bill Umstead, along with Al Spivack, who has been covering the White House, and Bill Tyson, who covers the Senate, will go with UP. The South American cables desk man, Joseph Hinshaw, along with two or three of the International News photo photographers, will go over to UP but the rest of the staff is being dropped, form dismissal notices being put on their desks this morning. I am told that Bill Hutchinson received a form letter like everybody else and the reaction from several of the INS people we know is that the highhanded, cold-blooded manner in which the merger was handled was responsible for Hutchinson's heart attack. Additionally, the merger is expected to lead to the death of at least two newspapers, one in Pittsburgh and one in San Francisco, as a result of the elimination of competition between Scripps-Howard papers and Hearst papers in those cities. Art Kranish told Mr. McGuire that when Art Hermann filed a story with United Press International (the new name of the merged organizations) late yesterday afternoon concerning the death of Hutchinson there was reference in it to the merger the day before between

66 JUN 12 1958 177

94-8-95-372

REC. 28

20 JUN 5 1958

cc-Mr. Boardman
cc-Mr. Rosen
cc-Mr. Jones
JJM:jmr
(5)

CRIME REC.

the UP and INS but the New York office of UP immediately killed all references to the merger. "The Washington Post and Times Herald" this morning makes reference to the merger in the second paragraph of its story on Hutchinson's death; however, this story is not a wire service story but was written by a Post reporter.

Hutchinson was a veteran of World War I and, accordingly, will be buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Mr. DeLoach of my office advises that The American Legion is making arrangements for a Guard of Honor service to be held at the funeral parlor (Gawler's) as Hutchinson was extremely active in The American Legion. Hutchinson has a brother, Robert D. Hutchinson of Reading, Pennsylvania, who is expected to arrive here in Washington either late tonight or early tomorrow. A letter for the Director's signature is being sent through separately to Robert D. Hutchinson addressed to Gawler's Funeral Home on Pennsylvania Avenue where it can be delivered to him on his arrival. As soon as details of the funeral arrangements are known, you will be advised. The funeral will probably be held Wednesday morning, 5-28-58, and Mr. McGuire of my office plans to attend the funeral.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: June 3, 1958

FROM : G. A. McGuire

SUBJECT: TEN MOST WANTED FUGITIVES PROGRAM

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

In view of the apprehension by Bureau agents last night of Quay Cleon Kilburn, Ten Most Wanted Fugitive, Mr. McGuire, who gave the [illegible] release to United Press International (UPI), made inquiry of Lee Nichols, who took the story, as to mechanical procedures in the newly merged United Press (UP) and International News Service (INS) for adding a new fugitive to the list to replace Kilburn. Nichols advised he knew the program had been very successful and stated that while he did not know what the procedure would be, he would leave word for Jim Lee or would take it up with Julius Frandsen, who actually handles office management in the Washington bureau of UPI under Lyle Wilson.

This morning, Mr. McGuire was advised by Harley Murray that Jim Lee, who did all the writing for the old INS on the Ten Most Wanted Fugitives program, had been offered a position by UPI but he has decided to turn it down. What Lee will do is unknown at this point and there is some indication he will go back to Los Angeles. Shortly thereafter, Bill Umstead, also a former INS reporter who has gone over with UPI, called Mr. McGuire advising that he was acquainted with the program as handled by INS since he was on the day desk for a number of years at INS and knew the merits of the program and, accordingly, at the suggestion of Lee Nichols, he had taken the matter up with Julius Frandsen. Frandsen stated he did not know what policy UPI would take in servicing former INS clients, as well as UP clients, on photographs and the like on any replacements made by the FBI (it is noted the photographic equipment of the two old services is not compatible). Frandsen told Umstead he would take the matter up with the New York editorial department of UPI as to what policy it will follow and suggested that should the FBI wish to add a new fugitive to the Top Ten to replace Kilburn that we should go right ahead and give the material to both Associated Press (AP) and UP as we had in the past, fixing our own release date, until such time as UPI decides as to whether any different mechanical procedure should be followed, it being Frandsen's offhand opinion that they would probably continue serving client papers just as they had in the past. Umstead stated that we will probably be hearing from Frandsen in the next several days as soon as he ascertains what policy UPI in New York decides to follow.

REC- 67

94-8-95-373

NOT RECORDED
76 JUN 6 1958

Boardman
Rosen
Jones

58 JUN 23 1958

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson from G. A. Nease
Re: Ten Most Wanted Fugitives Program

I believe this is important to the Bureau for the simple reason that the old INS procedure of utilizing photographs of the fugitives, along with a highly descriptive narrative story, was very effective as readers would not only have the photograph but have a clear-cut, well-written descriptive story on the fugitives' peculiarities and traits which made it more readily possible for casual readers to recognize the fugitives. AP and UP, however, merely ran short narrative stories, rarely used photographs, and the impact of the program was lost insofar as UP and AP were concerned. Should there be no disposition on the part of UPI to get behind this program in the same manner that INS did, I think it would be best for us to go into the details of this personally with Lyle Wilson and, at the same time, go over the features of the program with Helen Thomas, the UPI reporter assigned to this building, in order to have their interest directed toward the full possibilities of feature service stories in this type of program.

We hope in the near future to be able to feature the 100th apprehension under the program and to utilize this as a peg for a roundup story on the Ten Most Wanted Fugitives program, which will serve to pep it up again.

✓ Grr

OK

g

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : C. A. Branigan

DATE: May 31, 1958

SUBJECT: KATHRYN ANDERSON
AKA, MRS. CHARLES H. ANDERSON, JR.
JEFFERSON FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
HOMEWOOD BRANCH
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
BANK ROBBERY
May 30, 1958

Birmingham teletype, 5-30-58 reflected charges made by captioned subject relative to Agents being at her home, taking her to banks where robberies took place and her later arrest. John Morrison of "Three Star Final," National Broadcasting Company, inquired as to a reported quote by SAC Kelley of Birmingham as follows, "We went all over this part of the state trying to find a woman with the same description and this one (Mrs. Anderson) came the closest." Referenced teletype from Birmingham, which was read to Mr. DeLoach at home at 4:00 p.m. on 5-30-58, specifically quoted SAC Kelley as pointing out that the press would be told that Mrs. Anderson voluntarily accompanied Agents to the bank, that she was treated with consideration throughout and that she was not restrained in any respect until placed under arrest.

In view of the above inconsistency, DeLoach called SAC Kelley at 4:35 p.m. on 5-30-58 and inquired as to whether he had made the statements attributed to him by Morrison of "Three Star Final." SAC Kelley specifically stated that he had not. He stated he had been contacted by only one newspaper, the "Birmingham Post-Herald," and that he had told this newspaper precisely what was included in referenced teletype as to handling of newspaper inquiries. SAC Kelley was asked by us as to whether he had been contacted by the United Press or not. He stated that he had received an inquiry, was not in at the time, and had since attempted to contact the United Press without success. He was instructed to make this contact as expeditiously as possible and was told that he should contact favorable news sources there in Birmingham, feed them the correct facts in order to refute the charges as made public by captioned subject.

ENCLOSURE

1 - Tolson
1 - Rosen
1 - Mohr

94-8-95

NOT RECORDED
133 JUN 12 1958

JUN 17 1958

Tolson
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Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Memorandum for Mr. Tolson

Mr. DeLoach then returned Mr. Morrison's call and gave him the correct facts in this matter. Morrison stated that he had no intentions of using this story and that the story had been "thrown in the wastebasket."

"The Washington Post and Times-Herald" of Saturday, 5-31-58 carries the quote that Morrison claims he got from the United Press ticker. Upon my arrival at the office Saturday morning, I immediately checked with Mr. Rosen's division and determined that the supervisor on duty had called SAC Kelley again this morning and in mentioning "The Washington Post and Times-Herald" learned from Kelley that he definitely denies making the statement as attributed to him by the United Press.

We have had several inquiries this morning, 5-31-58, from news sources. I have had DeLoach, who answered the inquiries, specifically tell "The Evening Star" and the Jock Lawrence News Service of the facts in this matter. "The Star" has indicated an article will be written this afternoon correctly reporting the facts.

Upon reviewing "The Washington Post" article and the articles from the New York papers which are attached hereto, I called Kelley and asked him specifically what had appeared in the Birmingham papers. He stated that "The Birmingham News" carried the charges of Mrs. Anderson as set forth in the attached teletype. I asked him if they had carried any refutation of the charges by him, and he replied to the contrary, stating that the hearing was held at 2:30 and the release was made at 4:30 p.m. which was very near the deadline of "The Birmingham News" and that he had received no inquiries from them. He stated that the morning paper, however, carried Mrs. Anderson's charges, but also gives refutation of them. I asked him how his relationship was with "The Birmingham News" and he indicated that it was very good, that as a matter of fact, he had called on the editor, Mr. Townsend, yesterday afternoon feeling that there might be some question in his mind as to the lateness of the release and that he had explained to him it was not possible to make the release earlier. He asked him if he did not take up with Townsend Mrs. Anderson's charges and furnish him with the true facts in the matter particularly since he had been earlier tipped off by the Associated Press that the news was going to run the charges.

Kelley stated that he had not, that the news was on the streets at that time, and he felt it better to wait until such time as he received inquiry from the News. I told him that frankly I could not follow his reasoning, that if relationship with the News had been what it should be, they would have certainly asked him for his side of the story and that he should have, at the time he saw Townsend, straighten him out and ask why he had not been contacted. I told him to go back to Townsend today and call attention to the article they had run and tell them what the true facts were and to tactfully get over the point that it would be most helpful to the Bureau and to the paper if they would contact us in matters of this type and at least get our side of the story.

I again asked Kelley if he had made the statement attributed to him by the United Press, and he frankly denied it. I also called his attention to the wild charges made in "The New York Daily News" indicating that searchlights were used, pointing out that the News indicates that the Agents staked out Mrs. Anderson's home and that huge searchlights were turned on and that the blinding rays disturbed the entire neighborhood. Kelley stated that this was false in its entirety, that he and two other Agents first called at Mrs. Anderson's home with a search warrant in broad daylight at 9:30 yesterday morning.

SAC Kelley stated that he was sending in the newspaper clipping together with an affidavit of the participating Agents, and I likewise told him to send in a memorandum coverning his complete dealings with the press.

Kelley's memorandum and the affidavit will be carefully reviewed to determine whether this matter was mishandled in any way. I definitely feel, and told Kelley so, that he missed the boat in not straightening out the editor of "The Birmingham News" when he talked to him yesterday afternoon, regardless that the story had already been published.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: June 3, 1958

FROM : G. A.

SUBJECT:

Harley Murray, former International News Service (INS) reporter who was very friendly to the Bureau when he covered the FBI beat for INS, advised Mr. McGuire this morning that Art Hermann, who actually operated the old INS office under Bill Hutchinson, has decided not to accept the offer made to him by United Press International (UPI); instead, Hermann has been offered a position, and has accepted it, with the Gannett newspaper chain. This is good for the Bureau as it considerably strengthens Gannett representation in Washington. Paul Miller and John Kelso (formerly of the "Boston Post") are very friendly to the Bureau and with the addition of Hermann, we will continue to have good strong contacts with the Gannett news service.

Murray also advised that a group of the old INS reporters in Washington has decided to try a new venture on their own and by pooling their severance pay they have obtained office space in the National Press Building and hope to work up a newsletter, as well as giving regional coverage to newspapers and, particularly, to various embassies in Washington which apparently do not have the staffs to cover events in Government and are left pretty much up to reading local newspapers. Murray stated they particularly have in mind getting up a weekly compilation of the highlights of Washington news to several embassies and tentatively they have lined up a number of clients and it looks like they will be able to make a go of the venture on their own. So far Felix Cotton, Darrell Garwood, I. H. Gordon, who was the Far East man for INS, and Harley Murray have joined in the venture. They are not ready yet to announce publicly the formation of the group nor have they picked a name for the venture but Murray hopes by next Monday they will have things pretty well whipped into shape to start on their own. They are taking with them one of the office girls from the old INS office to handle the phones and do the typing.

DC

REC-52 94-8-95-374

Murray stated he would keep us posted as the venture progresses we will be able to give them an item from time to time, for example, he stated one of the areas they hope to cover is educational field because at the present there is no middle-road news service handling information on education. The National Education Association has its own publications, which are all highly slanted to the educators' point of view. The Department of Education puts out its publications, which likewise are all highly slanted from the Government's point

50 JUN 20 1958

cc-Mr. Jones
JJM:jmr
(3)

Bureau checked 6-5-58 mrg

CRIME REC.

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of view. Murray feels that there is a wide-open opportunity for clear reporting on both sides of the picture on developments in the educational field and he has found a number of enthusiastic responses from prospective clients interested in this particular type of news. One of the facets of news in education is education for citizenship and the Director's statements in the past that tie in to juvenile crime, delinquency, parental responsibilities, and the like are pertinent to this type of news coverage.

Murray was advised that as soon as his organization is ready to go into business to let us know just what the setup would be and we, of course, would be very happy to deal with him or a member of his group just as we always have been with accredited representatives of the press in Washington. Murray stated he would keep us posted.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: June 13, 1958

FROM : G. A. NEASE

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Mr. McGuire learned today that Robert Thompson of the old International News Service (INS) Washington office had a job on Senator John Kennedy's staff.

We had friendly contacts with Thompson while he was with INS.

1-Mr. Jones
JJM:jmr
(3)

REC-58 94-8-95-375

3 JUN 18 1958

CRIME REC.

52 JUN 25 1958

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 6/26/58

FROM : G. A. Nease

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT:

Arthur Kranish, former International News Service reporter who has been very friendly to the Bureau, advised Mr. McGuire at lunch today that he had decided to go out on his own as a free-lancer. Kranish covered the scientific field quite heavily when with International News Service and as a result has made a number of good contacts and has established a good working knowledge of current scientific problems. Accordingly, he is securing space in the National Press Building and will run a syndicated column entitled "Washington Science Trends."

Kranish stated that with the severance pay he obtained from International News Service he will be able to swing the venture for about four months which should give him time to get on his feet. As soon as he gets office space and telephone service, he will let us know. In the meanwhile, Kranish is being kept on the Bureau's mailing list at his home address.

JJM:hpf
(3)

1 - Mr. Jones

Bureau checked 6-27-58 mcg

REC- 42

47-15-376

15 JUN 27 1958

52 JUL 7 1958

CRIME REC.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: July 15, 1958

FROM : G. A. NEASE

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

With reference to the attached United Press International (UPI) release, Helen Thomas who covers the Justice Building called me yesterday to inquire as to how many convictions had resulted from the 631 violations of the Federal Bank Robbery Statute which occurred in the past fiscal year. I told her that there had been 333 under the Bank Robbery Statute during the past fiscal year which was 39 more than the fiscal year 1957. I told her, however, that these 333 convictions did not necessarily apply entirely to banks robbed during the fiscal year; that it simply meant that there had been 333 convictions during the fiscal year of persons having committed violations under the Bank Robbery Statute. I told her for example a bank might be robbed on June 30 and the persons immediately apprehended, but due to the court process they may not be convicted for several weeks or even months and, of course, we did not record a conviction until the conviction occurred. She stated she understood thoroughly.

Upon seeing the attached release, I called Helen Thomas. She stated that she did not mean to convey the impression that we did not know how many convictions occurred under the Bank Robbery Statute during the past fiscal year. She stated she could now see how the release could be misleading and that she would take steps to immediately clarify it. I again furnished her the number of convictions for the fiscal year 1958.

Enclosure
1 - Mr. Jones

GAN:ejp
(3)

EX-124
REC- 65 94-8-95-380
30 JUL 30 1958

ENCLOSURE EX-124
REC- 65

60 AUG 5 1958

here again our original release was ambiguous. The same ambiguity appeared in our last Annual Crime Report & Ted criticism of FBI. I don't see why we can't be clear & specific in our statements. K

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Clayton
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

R. W. Evans

UPI -51

(CRIME)

A "TREMENDOUS WAVE" OF BANK ROBBERIES BROKE ALL-TIME RECORDS DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, FBI DIRECTOR HOOVER REVEALED TODAY.

HOOVER SAID THE 631 VIOLATIONS OF THE FEDERAL BANK ROBBERY LAW DURING FISCAL 1958 WERE REMINISCENT OF THE GANGSTER ERA OF THE 1930'S.

IN A REPORT TO ATTORNEY GENERAL ROGERS ON THE YEAR WHICH ENDED JUNE 30, HOOVER SAID OF THE 631 BANK CRIMES, 375 WERE ROBBERIES, 198 BURGLARIES AND 60 LARCENIES. THEY ADDED UP TO 188 MORE VIOLATIONS THAN IN FISCAL 1957.

NOT SINCE 1932 WHEN THERE WERE 606 VIOLATIONS AGAINST BANKS HAS THERE BEEN "SUCH A TREMENDOUS WAVE" OF THIS TYPE OF CRIME, HOOVER SAID. THE FBI CHIEF REPORTED THAT DURING LAST JANUARY ALONE 66 BANK ROBBERIES AND BREAK-INS OCCURRED.

HOOVER SAID SOLUTIONS OF BANK ROBBERIES SHOWED A CORRESPONDING UPTREND. HOWEVER, NO FIGURES WERE AVAILABLE ON THE NUMBER OF BANK ROBBERS AND THIEVES CAUGHT AND CONVICTED IN THIS PERIOD.

7/15--GE1028A

94-8-31

omission! Certainly an embarrassing

we certainly ought to know the number of bank robbers convicted during the past fiscal year

NOT RECORDED
REC- 65 94-8-95-380
30 JUL 30 1958

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 8/5/58

FROM : G. A. Nease

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

W. C. Sullivan

b6

Lyle Wilson, United Press International, called this morning. He stated his daughter [redacted] together with a [redacted] and a [redacted] with five children, two of whom are his grandchildren, would like to come in for a tour of the Bureau tomorrow morning at 10:00 a. m. They will report to the Director's reception room and a well qualified agent will be assigned to conduct them on a tour of the Bureau.

GAN:hpf
(5)

1 - Mr. Holloman
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Tour Room

REC- 93 62-8-95-381

EX-102

5 7 AUG 12 1958

CRIME REC.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 8/4/58

FROM : G. A. Nease

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Lyle Wilson, United Press International, called this morning. He stated that his daughter and two other mothers and five children, two of whom are his grandchildren, are interested in visiting the Bureau. He stated that one of the children is five years of age, one is six, and the others are around nine. He wondered if it would be an imposition upon us to send children this small over or if I thought that they might get something out of the tour.

I told him that we would be very happy to arrange a tour for this group any time at their convenience and that I was sure there were some things, including the firearms range, which would be impressive to the small children. I told him that should they become tired, arrangements would be made to see that they were taken care of while the mothers completed the tour. Mr. Wilson stated that he thought this was indeed kind of the Bureau and that he would let us know when his daughter and the others desired to come in for a tour. If they do call, a well qualified agent will be designated to take the tour.

GAN:hpf
(4)

1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Tour Room

REC-93 94-8-95-382

CRIME

57 AUG 12

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson ( )
Mr. Belmont ( )
Mr. Mohr ( )
Mr. Nease ( )
Mr. Parsons ( )
Mr. Rosen ( )
Mr. Tamm ( )
Mr. Trotter ( )
Mr. W. C. Sullivan ( )
Mr. Holloman ( )
Miss Gandy ( )

See Me ( )
Note and Return ( )
Prepare Reply ( )
For Your Recommendation ( )
What are the facts? ( )
Remarks:

REC- 10

94-8-95-383

20 SEP 4 1958

CRIME REC.

1 ENCLOSURE

67 SEP 5 1958

REC- 10

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
August 25, 1958

Filgn

Caul

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

At 3:07 P.M. today Mr. RICK DuBROW, reporter for United Press International, telephoned from the American Bar Association press room at the Statler Hotel. DuBROW said that he writes a Hollywood column that goes out over the United Press International wire service over his name. He stated his material is used mostly in the Sunday magazine sections of papers but that editors can use it anywhere in the paper they desire.

He was interested in having an interview with you covering "things in general" or any matter which you care to discuss. He stated that his material moves out on the wire service on Tuesday evening for use in papers the following Sunday, and that if an interview is possible it would need to be by the afternoon of Tuesday, August 26, 1958.

It was explained to Mr. DuBROW that you have a very heavy schedule and that it is not known whether your commitments would permit time for such an interview. DuBROW stated that he can be reached through United Press International, telephone HOllywood 2-0706, and that if he is not in a message can be left for him.

Sincerely,

D. K. Brown

D. K. BROWN
SAC

RWB:gmw

ENCLOSURE

REC- 10 94-8-95-383

EX.-140

20 SEP 4 1958

CRIME REC.

SAC, Los Angeles

September 2, 195

Director, FBI

JACK CUDDY
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

There are attached two copies of a United Press International story datelined at Los Angeles, California, under the by-line of Jack Cuddy. This article appeared in the August 20, 1958, edition of "The Northern Virginia Sun," Arlington, Virginia.

You will note that the fifth paragraph states that the FBI is engaged in certain checkup practices on certain schools. (You are instructed to contact Cuddy or the appropriate official at United Press International in Los Angeles and ascertain the basis for this statement and set them straight with regard to the FBI's jurisdiction.)

For your guidance, Bufiles reflect that in 1936 Mr. Cuddy wrote a story defending my attendance at certain sporting events, and I cordially thanked him for his defense.

I also wrote Mr. Cuddy on February 22, 1945, for his thoughtful references to me mentioning my name as a possible successor to the late Judge Landis as Commissioner of Baseball.

MAILED 27
SEP 3 1958
COMM-FBI

You should submit your reply under the above caption to reach the Bureau no later than September 16, 1958.

Enclosures (2)

EX - 136

REC-34 94-8-95-384

12 SEP 5 1958

Follow-up 9/17/58

NOTE: Director wrote Cuddy on December 21, 1936, cordially thanking him for defending the Director after other sports writers had accused the Director of going to prize fights to seek publicity. (62-12188-1152X) By letter dated February 22, 1945, the Director cordially thanked Cuddy for mentioning the Director as a possible successor to the late Judge Landis as Commissioner of Baseball. (94-8-95-157)

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy
M. C. Sullivan

52 SEP 10 1958

CEM:gls
(5)

MAIL ROOM

REC-34

ENCLOSURE

EX - 136

'Bust Up' or Get Pushed Out West Coast Grid Alternative

By JACK CUDDY
United Press International

LOS ANGELES — (UPI) — You may argue all you want that the breakup of the Pacific Coast Conference is a black eye for college football, but the big powers of the Far West fell it was either "bust up" or be driven out of the entertainment business by the pro Rams and the Dodgers.

Out here where fans think nothing of driving a few hundred miles to a sports event, willingly shell out $4 to $5 for a seat, and have become accustomed to the festive atmosphere of 100,000-seat stadiums, there's little mourning for the demise of the old PCC.

The four big California schools — UCLA, Southern California, California and Stanford—and the University of Washington, figure eventually to wind up making nothing but money as a result of the dissolution of the conference.

If they had not taken this drastic step, their football games almost certainly would have wound up as second-rate attractions to the tremendously popular ~~pro Rams~~ and the newly-acquired Dodgers. And say what you will, a successful college football team pays the bill for the rest of the entire athletic program, keeps influential alumni happy, and generally maintains the popularity and the enrollment level of an educational institution.

* * *

THE BICKERING, recruiting scandals, FBI-checkup practices on certain schools, and the poor gate appeal of conference weak sisters like Idaho, Washington State and Oregon made the breakup necessary if the big colleges were to maintain big-time football programs.

Firmly maintaining that "there's nothing wrong with making money," they chose secession from the conference rather than submission to the pros.

UCLA and Southern Cal play their home games in the 103,000-seat Los Angeles Coliseum; Stanford's Stadium seats 89,000, California's 82,000 and Washington's 55,500.

To fill these parks Saturday after Saturday when they begin "free-lancing" in 1959, the West Coast powers have ditched their weaker PCC rivals ~~which often~~ failed to attract much more than an audible cherring section and replaced them with the biggest "name" schools in college football.

Take Southern California, for example. For 1959, the Trojans have replaced Oregon and Washington State with Baylor and West Virginia. They'll also play the four other former PCC powers, Notre Dame, Pittsburgh and Ohio State, and have retained Oregon State.

GEORGIA and Texas Christian join the Trojans' schedule in 1960 to replace West Virginia and Pitt. And for 1961, Southern Cal's schedule shapes up as the toughest in the school's history. In order, the Trojans meet Georgia Tech, Southern Methodist, Iowa, Notre Dame, the four toughest refugees from the PCC, Illinois and Pitt.

4-CM

THE NORTHERN VIRGINIA SUN
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA
AUGUST 20, 1958

94-8-95-384

ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 9/12/58

FROM : G. A. Nease

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

For record purposes, Helen Thomas of United Press International (UPI) advised Mr. McGuire at 4:15 p.m. today that she had an inquiry from Montgomery and Mobile, Alabama, as to whether the FBI was actually checking into any instances involving the deprivation of Negro voting rights. Miss Thomas quickly stated that it appeared to be somewhat confused; that it was known that the Civil Rights Commission had some people checking in the South on this matter and she believed the inquiry probably related to personnel of the Commission rather than the FBI. She asked if we could give her any guidance.

After checking with the Investigative Division, Miss Thomas was informed that we did not have any recent cases in the Montgomery or Mobile area that had just arisen. It was suggested that she might desire to place her inquiry with the Commission, which she stated she was doing. Miss Thomas added that she was sure it did not refer to the Terrell County, Georgia, situation since the record was clear on that matter, and apparently the inquiry from Alabama is garbled.

JJM:hpf
(4)

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones

EX 105

REC- 3 94-8-95-385

16 SEP 16 1958

50 SEP 19 1958

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 9/8/58

FROM: SAC, Los Angeles

SUBJECT: JACK CUDDY
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

ReBulet 9/2/58.

Contact with Mr. HENRY RIEGER, Manager of the Los Angeles Bureau of United Press International revealed that JACK CUDDY is stationed in New York City and comes to Los Angeles only to handle boxing matches of national interest. He collected the material set out in the newspaper story forwarded with referenced letter while here for the HARRIS--PATTERSON fight. He is not in Los Angeles at present.

I have known and been quite friendly with Mr. RIEGER for some time. I pointed out to him that he well knew Bureau jurisdiction and that we did not engage in checkup practices as indicated in the newspaper article. He said he thought this news article was very poorly phrased, and in fact referred to it as CUDDY's column. He said that the column was filed at Los Angeles but otherwise the Los Angeles Office of UPI had nothing to do with it. Mr. RIEGER was completely straightened out with regard to the Bureau's jurisdiction.

EXP. PROC.

2 - Bureau
1 - Los Angeles

DKB:gmw

EX. 132

REC. 10

94-8-25-386

12 SEP 12 1958

CRIME REC.

let to New York 9/18/58

SAC, New York

September 19, 1958

Director, FBI

REC- 94-8-95-386

JACK CUDDY
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

There are attached two copies of a United Press International story datelined at Los Angeles, California, under the by-line of Jack Cuddy. This article appeared in the August 20, 1958, edition of "The Northern Virginia Sun," Arlington, Virginia. There is also attached a copy of a letter dated September 8, 1958, which is the Los Angeles Office's reply to a Bureau letter instructing that Cuddy be contacted.

You will note that the fifth paragraph of the article states that the FBI is engaged in certain checkup practices on certain schools.

For your guidance, Bufiles reflect that in 1936 Mr. Cuddy wrote a story defending my attendance at certain sporting events, and I cordially thanked him for his defense.

I also wrote Mr. Cuddy on February 22, 1945, for his thoughtful references to me mentioning my name as a possible successor to the late Judge Landis as Commissioner of Baseball.

The Bureau desires that Cuddy himself be contacted in this regard, and, consequently, you are instructed to contact Cuddy in New York and ascertain the basis for his statement and set him straight with regard to the FBI's jurisdiction.

You should submit your reply under the above caption to reach the Bureau no later than October 2, 1958.

Enclosures (3)

Follow-up made for 10/3/58.

CEM:cae
(5)

59 SEP 29 1958

4-MFA

4-

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM

M. A. Sullivan

SEP 19 1958
MAILED 8
COMM-FBI

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 9/24/58

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (94-1184)

SUBJECT: JACK CUDDY
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

ReBulet, dated 9/19/58.

JACK CUDDY of the United Press International, 220 East 42nd Street, NYC, was contacted on 9/23/58, by SA GEORGE V. SCHNEIDER of this Office, concerning the newspaper story forwarded with referenced letter.

Mr. CUDDY stated that he had neither written nor seen the said story. He explained that this article had been written by NORMAN MILLER, Assistant Sports Editor of United Press International, because he (CUDDY) had been busy with details concerning the fight, (boxing match), which had taken place in Los Angeles. The fight mentioned by Mr. CUDDY evidently was the Harris-Patterson fight referred to in Los Angeles letter to the Bureau, dated 9/8/58.

Mr. NORMAN MILLER was contacted at the offices of United Press International, 220 East 42nd Street, NYC, in the presence of Mr. CUDDY. Mr. MILLER explained that he merely meant to convey the meaning that the checkup relating to certain schools was meticulous, diligent, and thorough; but at no time did he mean that the FBI investigated such matters.

The Bureau's jurisdiction was explained to Mr. MILLER and Mr. CUDDY, and both advised that they realized that no such "FBI checkup practices on certain schools" exist within the Bureau's jurisdiction.

Mr. MILLER and Mr. CUDDY expressed regret concerning the article, and Mr. MILLER indicated he would be more careful with regard to any future articles.

2- Bureau
1- New York (94-1184)

GVS:gao
(3)

94-8-95-387

25 SEP 26 1958

cc

0-20 (Rev. 7-18-58)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

UPI -1

THE NEWS IN BRIEF
BY UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

WASHINGTON--ALL SIGNS INDICATE SUPREME COURT WILL ORDER IMMEDIATE INTEGRATION.

WASHINGTON--CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS SAY EISENHOWER SPEECH FAILS TO ANSWER NUMBER OF QUESTIONS.

TAIPEI--RED CHINA WARNS THAT "VOLUNTEER" CHINESE TROOPS READY TO FIGHT ANYWHERE.

DETROIT--FORD REPORTED PREPARING AN OFFER ON ONE OF UAW'S FOUR MAJOR CONTRACT DEMANDS.

WASHINGTON--LABOR SECRETARY MITCHELL SAYS HE NEVER HEARD OF "VERY ACTIVE REPUBLICAN" SENT TO CONTACT HIM BY TEAMSTERS.

ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE--GEN. LEMAY SETS UNOFFICIAL RECORD FOR NON-STOP FLIGHT FROM JAPAN.

9/12--GE833A

94-8-95-A
NOT RECORDED
167 SEP 29 1958

50 SEP 29 1958

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: October 15, 1958

FROM : G. A. NEASE

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

At 11:15 A.M. today, Luther Huston advised Mr. McGuire that United Press International (UPI), Atlanta bureau, had asked for verification of a rumor UPI had picked up that the Director would hold a press conference in Washington today on the Atlanta bombing case. Huston was advised this was untrue, that the Director was not holding any press conference.

Huston observed that probably what has happened is that the information has become garbled and is a leak as there was some indication that the President, at his press conference today, might make some comment on the work of the Atlanta Police Department and somehow this has become known. Huston advised that he has seen nothing out of the White House on this officially although he understood there was some possibility that the President might bring this matter up.

Accordingly, Huston is merely replying to UPI that the Director is not holding any press conference.

EX-132

94-8-95-388

REC-72

5 OCT 16 1958

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Holloman
1-Mr. Jones
JJM:jmr
(6)

52 OCT 22 1958

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 12/22/58

FROM : G. A. Nease

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

For record purposes, Sam Fogg of the United Press International called on 12/20/58 concerning the year-end press release. He stated that it points out that there has been a considerable rise in bank robberies and one of their clients has inquired as to the percentage of bank robbers captured during 1958.

I told Fogg that the only figures we release are the number of convictions. I pointed out to him that the release indicates that convictions under the Federal Bank Robbery Act is up nearly 40% for 1958 and that during 1957 there had been a total of 293 convictions. I cautioned him, of course, that these convictions did not necessarily pertain to banks robbed during 1958 but that some of the convictions would undoubtedly pertain to crimes committed in prior years. He stated that he understood this and that information furnished would be sufficient for his client.

GAN:hpf
(3)

1 - Mr. Jones

EX - 124

REC- 85

94-8-95-389

DEC 23 1958

CHAMBERS

The Deputy Attorney General stated that a Mr. Lee Nichols, representing the United Press International, had been in to see him recently and was trying to work up a story upon the bombings and he, Judge Walsh, felt the Attorney General, Mr. Luther Huston, or myself, might want to talk with Nichols, or the Attorney General might want to handle it during a press conference, to give detailed steps as to exactly what is done in these cases and also comment upon legislation that might be contemplated. The Attorney General indicated that he intended at the press conference to refer generally to these bombing outrages and to point out the conferences which have been initiated by the FBI and the commendatory statements which have been made by local authorities of the assistance rendered by the FBI. (The Attorney General asked that I let him have today a memorandum on these two aspects so that he could be brought up to date for his press conference tomorrow.) The Attorney General further stated that he did not believe it was proper at this time to go into detail as to legislation but it could be indicated that it is being studied and he stated the mere enactment of a law giving the FBI primary jurisdiction was not the solution as there was a far deeper factor involved, namely, the necessity for all parties to recognize that they must obey the law

and that when certain segments of society rise up in opposition to the carrying out of the mandates of the Supreme Court, it can be expected that other segments will go further and commit acts of violence in defiance of the law.

52 NOV 17 1958

I stated I thoroughly agreed with the observations of the Attorney General and I did not believe any effort should be made to meet the request of Mr. Nichols. I stated I felt there was a great deal of hysteria being created at the present time by Senators Javits and Keating aided and abetted by the press and that there were too many serious aspects of this entire problem which needed study and attention rather than acceding to the hysterical demands that are now being made for the FBI to assume primary jurisdiction in not only bombings of churches and schools, but also homes of any persons connected with racial activities. I stated as a matter of fact the only support which Senators Keating and Javits received in the South was from the Mayor of Jacksonville, who, it would be recalled, had immediately announced to the press that the bombing of the buildings in Jacksonville was a matter for the FBI and not a matter for the local authorities and we had to straighten the Mayor out at that time as to our jurisdiction. I stated the other support came from Commissioner 'Bull' Connor of Birmingham, Alabama, who made a trip to Washington to try to unload on the Department the responsibility for solving the bombing in Birmingham. I stated on the other hand, the authorities in Atlanta, Georgia; Peoria, Illinois; and Clinton, Tennessee, had all endeavored to do their best to solve the local outrages and the authorities in Atlanta had been particularly commendatory of the FBI publicly and Chief Jenkins, in testifying before Javits and Keating, stated he did not see what additional help could be rendered by legislation which was not already being given by the FBI. I stated that the enactment of any such law without very careful study and evaluation would inevitably result in some local authorities completely washing their hands of accepting any responsibility for such bombings and the FBI would be precipitated in practically every instance where a bombing occurred or was threatened and for all practical purposes would become a "national police" and this was most undesirable. I stated that the FBI was studying certain aspects of legislation which might be considered, but I did not think this was the time to spell it out at any press conference or for any newspaper reporter because it was something that had to be given far more care and consideration than just to make a headline at this time. The Attorney General concurred in my observations.

January 14, 1959

Mr. Charles Corte
United Press International Newspictures
1013 13th Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Corte:

I did want to write you this personal note to let you know how much I liked the photograph you took of me when the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers made me an honorary member last Monday. It will be a fine memento of a wonderful occasion.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ENCLOSURE

CEM:cag
(3)

Note: No derogatory data re: Corte in Bufiles.

94-8-95-390

REC-108

20 JAN 16 1959

FBI
MAILED 9
JAN 14 1959
COMM-FBI

2 JAN 20 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JAN 14 1 10 PM '59
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

0-19 (Rev. 7-18-58)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

United Press International

Honored

Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation wears an engineer's cap and red bandanna after being made an honorary member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers here yesterday. The membership was conferred in recognition of Hoover's contributions to humanity and to the Nation, particularly railroad transportation.

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Journal-American
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
N. Y. Times
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

Date

94-8-95-390

ENCLOSURE

United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

January 13, 1959

GENE GILLETTE
DAY NEWS MANAGER

Mr. Tolson
Belmont
Mr. Ne
Mr. Par
Mr. Ros
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sul
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, FBI
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Harvey G. Foster, the FBI agent in charge here in New York, came by to call on us and get acquainted some months ago. We found him an interesting man to know. More recently, in the Chionchio kidnaping, we found him a most helpful man to know. Throughout the entire course of the case we got only the fullest cooperation from the FBI office here. This is to express our sincere appreciation to your organization and our regard for your New York representative.

Sincerely,

[redacted] Gene Gillette

Gene Gillette

94-8-95-391

REC-74 94-8-95-318

GG:hs

EX.-136

25 JAN 23 1959

1-14-59

JAN 15 1959

94-8-95-391

REC-74

January 19, 1959

Mr. Gene Gillette
Day News Manager
United Press International
220 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Gillette:

It was exceedingly kind of you to write on January 13, 1959, and advise me of your high esteem for Mr. Foster.

I am glad to know that his cooperation and assistance have been of help to you and that you are so favorably impressed with his work. Your letter is encouraging, and, since I know he will be most appreciative, I am making a copy available to Mr. Foster. Please do not hesitate to call on him or me when we can be of service in matters of mutual interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - New York - Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles reflect no prior correspondence with Gillette. We enjoy cordial relations with UPI.

CBF:cae
(6)

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COMM-FBI

60 JAN 27 1959

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JAN 19 10 25 AM '59
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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 2-24-59

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

Tolson
Belmont ✓
DeLoach
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W.C. Sullivan
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Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

Bill Galbreath, United Press International, telephone number Executive 3-3430, called 2-20-59 and desired to know the identities of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party, USA. He stated that United Press International planned to do a feature story on these people and their travels to Moscow in the very near future. He did not desire information for attribution but merely needed guidance.

He was furnished the information requested.

ACTION: For record purposes.

CDD:MAH
(4)

1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Belmont

EX-17
REC- 65 94-8-95-392

FEB 27 1959

MAR 4 1959

March 16, 1959

Mr. William R. Higginbotham
United Press International
460 West 54th Street
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Higginbotham:

I have been advised that on Thursday night, March 12, 1959, while you were representing United Press International on a panel forum at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, you were kind enough to speak out strongly in defense of the FBI.

Your statements that the FBI has never sought to become a national police force or to usurp local police jurisdiction in any manner are very factually correct. This is something that I personally, and all FBI personnel, have fought against since my assumption of the Directorship of this Bureau in 1924. Although it is true that certain sources and individuals hardly ever lose the opportunity of making unjustified and untrue allegations about this Bureau, nevertheless we merely consider the source and continue to attempt to do the best job possible within our jurisdiction.

We are indeed grateful for your interest in the FBI and look forward to continued associations with you in the future.

REC-70 94-8-95-397

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

20 MAR 18 1959

NOTE: There is nothing in Bureau files identifiable with Higginbotham. See memo DeLoach to Tolson dated 3-13-59 re "Theodore Kagan, Associate Editor, New York Post, CDD:ejp.

1 - Mr. Jones (sent direct)

CDD:ejp (4)

32 MAR 23 1959

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 18, 1959

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

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Holloman
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SUBJECT: KIDNAP STORY
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

There is attached a copy of the story written by Helen Thomas of United Press International (UPI) captioned "FBI Files Still Open On Unsolved Kidnaps." As you recall we made the information available to her and the attached indicates that UPI Newsfeatures made it available to all their clients.

Helen Thomas has advised that UPI Newsfeatures is distributed to several thousand UPI outlets throughout the country.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones

REW:sak
(4)

ENCLOSURE

REC- 69 94-8-95-394

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FBI Files Still Open On Unsolved Kidnaps

(Release Tues., March 24 or after)

By HELEN THOMAS
United Press International

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The two recent baby snatchings in New York and the even more recent one in California were happily solved in a matter of days.

But there are two other major kidnapings which the FBI has been unable to solve in more than 20 years, marring its glittering record in dealing with such crimes.

Both kidnapings, still under active investigation, date back to the late 1930's. And both involved boys, aged 10 and 12.

The first occurred early in the evening of Dec. 27, 1936. Four youngsters were playing in a room at the home of Dr. W. W. Mattson in Tacoma, Wash.

They were Charles Fletcher Mattson, 10; his brother Billy, 14; his sister Muriel, 16 and her 16-year-old friend, Virginia Chatfield.

At about 9 p.m., a masked man banged on the French doors with a blue steel revolver and broke into the house. As he entered the room he was wearing a scarf across the bridge of his nose. The mask slipped, however, and the children got a look at his face.

He appeared to be about five-feet-seven or eight inches tall, slight in build, coarse-featured and between the ages of 25 and 35. He wore a tan checkered cap, dark trousers and a zipper jacket. He spoke with an accent.

At first, the intruder demanded money of the frightened Mattson children. Told there was none, he seized 10-year-old Charles and said, "We'll take this kid."

As he backed out of the room with his victim, the kidnaper dropped a prepared ransom note demanding $28,000 in cash for the safe return of the child. But he never contacted the Mattsons and the money was never paid.

Nor was Charles Mattson ever seen alive again. On the morning of Jan. 11, 1937, his body was found about 600 feet from the side of a road ~~six miles~~ south of Everett, Wash.

The Washington Post and _____
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
Date _____

UPI Newsfeatures
United Press International
Pre-Date Special

Do Look to Tolson
3-18-59
Rem

94-8-95-394
ENCLOSURE

The boy had been badly beaten. When discovered, he had been dead perhaps as long as 10 days. An exhaustive inquiry was conducted. It has never ended.

Dozens of people have called at FBI offices throughout the United States and have confessed committing this kidnap-murder. Some of these persons have been motivated by a desire for publicity. Others have been suffering from a mental or emotional disturbance.

In some instances, the confessions have been so logical and clear that an intensive inquiry was needed to prove the confessors' innocence.

Through the fall of 1958, the FBI had uncovered 25,725 suspects in the Mattson case. Of this total, 25,600 have been eliminated and 125 suspects still are being investigated.

The tragic kidnap-murder of Peter David Levine, the 12-year-old son of Murray Levine, a New York attorney, also remains an open case in the annals of the FBI.

The boy disappeared on the afternoon of Feb. 24, 1938, after attending the Albert Leonard Junior High School in New Rochelle, N. Y.

Between Feb. 24 and March 1, 1938, the Levines were contacted three times by the kidnaper or kidnapers. A ransom of $60,000 was demanded. The third and last ransom negotiation reduced the ransom to $30,000. Although the instructions of the kidnapers were complied with by the Levine family, no ransom money was paid.

On May 29, 1938, at about 6:35 p.m., the body of Peter Levine was found and identified from his clothing. The body had washed up from the Long Island Sound near the breakwater of Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, New York.

The hunt for the kidnap-killer still goes on.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: March 17, 1959

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
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SUBJECT: HELEN THOMAS
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
STATEMENT CONCERNING BANK ROBBERY

By memorandum dated March 12, 1959, you advised Mr. Tolson that Helen Thomas of United Press International had contacted Mr. Wick regarding the growing bank robbery problem. Miss Thomas inquired whether the Director would be willing to do a by-line, 600-word story concerning bank robbery--the article to point out the increase in these crimes and to emphasize what banks can do to help combat the problem.

Attached is a proposed statement over the Director's name captioned "Bank Robbery: A Growing Menace."

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached statement be given Helen Thomas by Mr. Wick.

Enclosure

1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Mr. Rosen

GIVEN TO HELEN THOMAS 10 AM 3/19/59 x

REC-25 94-8-95-395

GWG:mm
(9)

62 APR 6 1959

CRIME REC.

March 18, 1959

BANK ROBBERY: A GROWING MENACE

by

John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

America's law enforcement profession is becoming increasingly alarmed at the rising trend of crimes against banks and banking-type institutions. Last year, more violations of the Federal Bank Robbery Statute were committed than ever before and, barring a reversal of the trend for January and February of 1959, another new record is now in the making.

During 1958, there were 704 violations of the Federal Bank Robbery Statute--an increase of 43 per cent over the number reported in 1957. Included among these were 416 robberies, 206 burglaries and 82 larcenies of banks and savings and loan associations covered by Federal law.

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach Memorandum dated 3-17-59 captioned "Helen Thomas, United Press International, Statement Concerning Bank Robbery" GWG:mm

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94-8-95-395

The early weeks of 1959 have witnessed a continuation of the rise in these crimes. Barring a sharp reversal of the present trend, at least 800 assaults upon banking institutions will be reported to the FBI for investigation this year--and the figure may soar even higher than that.

The certainty of swift identification and apprehension remains one of the most effective deterrents to these crimes. In this regard, the law enforcement profession has demonstrated its effectiveness time and again. "Less-than-one-day" solutions of bank robberies--with recovery of the entire loot--have become common occurrences. Last year in Federal courts alone, 411 convictions were returned under the Federal Bank Robbery Statute; and many other bank bandits were convicted in state courts.

Every person who entrusts his money to a bank or savings and loan association has the right to expect that:

(1) The physical facilities of the institution do not "invite" assaults by robbers, burglars or sneak thieves. In this regard, the mere presence of burglar alarms, armed guards, steel gratings and the like has discouraged many potential bank bandits.

(2) The bank has a positive security program for preventing criminal assaults. For example, all doors and windows

should be double checked before the bank is closed for the day; suspicious persons seen loitering in or near the bank should be reported; background inquiries should be made concerning all prospective bank employees; currency and securities should not be left in a place accessible to others when a teller leaves his post; the minimum amount of cash necessary for handling immediate transactions should be kept in tellers' cash drawers; and unnecessary routines should be avoided so that the actions of bank personnel do not follow the same predictable pattern.

In the vast majority of violations of the Federal Bank Robbery Statute there are eyewitnesses to the crime. These witnesses can be of great assistance if they will:

(1) Remain as calm as possible under the circumstances. "Cool-headed" persons are more observant and less likely to jeopardize their own lives and the lives of others.

(2) Be observant. Form a detailed mental picture of the criminals. Notice their mannerisms, peculiarities, clothing, scars or other unusual markings, and the like. If possible,

without unnecessary risk, obtain a description of the getaway car or other mode of travel used by the bandits.

(3) Telephone the FBI as soon as possible. The telephone number of the nearest FBI Office is listed on the first page of each telephone directory across the Nation.

(4) Preserve the crime scene. Do not touch anything in the portions of the bank where the bandits have been. Valuable items of evidence--including some particles which are invisible to the naked eye--may accidentally be destroyed.

(5) Until they have been interviewed by the investigating officers, eyewitnesses should refrain from comparing notes concerning the crime or discussing its details with other persons. Law enforcement officers prefer to have the independent recollection of each witness.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 12, 1959

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

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SUBJECT: ARTICLE ON WHAT BANKS CAN DO TO HELP FBI
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)

At 1:30 p.m. today Helen Thomas of United Press International (UPI) telephoned Wick stating she has been requested by her New York Office to determine from Mr. Hoover whether he would be willing to do a signed story of approximately 600 words on the bank robbery situation in America and how banks can assist the FBI in connection with this problem. Included in the piece should be references to the rise in bank robbery, the type of persons now robbing banks, whether or not Mr. Hoover believes that security of banks today is less than some years ago, any protective devices Mr. Hoover would recommend, etc.

Mr. Wick told Miss Thomas that some of the matters above alluded to by her could not be touched upon in the article by Mr. Hoover but that certainly there is a problem and not too long ago we did put out a pamphlet captioned "How Banks Can Help the FBI" and this in all probability could be updated so that the UPI clients would find it interesting to their readers.

ACTION BEING TAKEN:

I am having the Crime Research Section get up a proposed piece which can be furnished to Miss Thomas on this general topic sometime next week.

1 - Mr. Jones

REW:sak
(3)

EX-135

OK
REC-22
Memo, M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach 3/17/59

94-8-95-396

25 MAR 23 1959

[redacted]

CRIME REC.

53 MAR 27 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 24, 1959

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
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Rosen
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Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: ARTICLE BY DIRECTOR
ON BANK ROBBERIES
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)

Helen Thomas of United Press International (UPI) gave to Wick today the attached UPI copy which went out to all UPI clients on their UPI News Feature Service throughout the United States for release the afternoon of Monday, 3-23-59.

Miss Thomas thought it would be picked up by most of the papers carrying the service and she wanted the Director to know how grateful she is for his cooperation in supplying this to UPI.

ACTION:

For record.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Jones

REW:sak
(3)

ENCLOSURE

REC- 95 94-8-95-397

MAR 27 1959

CRIME REC.

APR 3 1959

FOR FX'S MONDAY MARCH 23

EDITOR'S NOTE: [illegible] MADE AN INCREASE LAST YEAR OF 43 PER CENT IN THE NUMBER OF BANK ROBBERIES. THE TREND STILL IS UPWARD. THE HEAD OF THE FBI DISCUSSES IN THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH WHAT THE BANKS THEMSELVES AND WHAT EYEWITNESSES TO ROBBERIES CAN DO TO HELP LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES COPE WITH THE PROBLEM.

-0-

BY JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WRITTEN FOR UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

WASHINGTON, MARCH 23.--(UPI)--AMERICA'S LAW ENFORCEMENT PROFESSION IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY ALARMED AT THE RISING TREND OF CRIMES AGAINST BANKS AND BANKING-TYPE INSTITUTIONS. LAST YEAR, MORE VIOLATIONS OF THE FEDERAL BANK ROBBERY STATUTE WERE COMMITTED THAN EVER BEFORE AND, BARRING A REVERSAL OF THE TREND FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY OF 1959, ANOTHER NEW RECORD IS IN THE MAKING.

DURING 1958, THERE WERE 704 VIOLATIONS OF THE FEDERAL BANK ROBBERY STATUTE--AN INCREASE OF 43 PER CENT OVER THE NUMBER REPORTED IN 1957. INCLUDED AMONG THESE WERE 416 ROBBERIES, 206 BURGLARIES AND 82 LARCENIES OF BANKS AND SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS COVERED BY FEDERAL LAW.

THE EARLY WEEKS OF 1959 HAVE WITNESSED A CONTINUATION OF THE RISE IN THESE CRIMES. BARRING A SHARP REVERSAL OF THE PRESENT TREND, AT LEAST 800 ASSAULTS UPON BANKING INSTITUTIONS WILL BE REPORTED TO THE FBI FOR INVESTIGATION THIS YEAR--AND THE FIGURE MAY SOAR EVEN HIGHER THAN THAT.

THE CERTAINTY OF SWIFT IDENTIFICATION AND APPREHENSION REMAINS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE DETERRENTS TO THESE CRIMES. IN THIS REGARD, THE LAW ENFORCEMENT PROFESSION HAS DEMONSTRATED ITS EFFECTIVENESS TIME AND AGAIN. "LESS-THAN-ONE-DAY" SOLUTIONS OF BANK ROBBERIES--WITH RECOVERY OF THE ENTIRE LOOT--HAVE BECOME COMMON OCCURRENCES. LAST YEAR IN FEDERAL COURTS ALONE, 411 CONVICTIONS WERE RETURNED UNDER THE FEDERAL BANK ROBBERY STATUTE; AND MANY OTHER BANK BANDITS WERE CONVICTED IN STATE COURTS.

EVERY PERSON WHO ENTRUSTS HIS MONEY TO A BANK OR SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION HAS THE RIGHT TO EXPECT THAT:

1--THE PHYSICAL FACILITIES OF THE INSTITUTION DO NOT "INVITE" ASSAULTS BY ROBBERS, BURGLARS OR SNEAK THIEVES. IN THIS REGARD, THE MERE PRESENCE OF BURGLAR ALARMS, ARMED GUARDS, STEEL GRATINGS AND THE LIKE HAS DISCOURAGED MANY POTENTIAL BANK BANDITS.

2--THE BANK HAS A POSITIVE SECURITY PROGRAM FOR PREVENTING CRIMINAL ASSAULTS. FOR EXAMPLE, ALL DOORS AND WINDOWS SHOULD BE DOUBLE CHECKED BEFORE THE BANK IS CLOSED FOR THE DAY; SUSPICIOUS PERSONS SEEN LOITERING IN OR NEAR THE BANK SHOULD BE REPORTED; BACKGROUND INQUIRIES SHOULD BE MADE CONCERNING ALL PROSPECTIVE BANK EMPLOYEES; CURRENCY AND SECURITIES SHOULD NOT BE LEFT IN A PLACE ACCESSIBLE TO OTHERS WHEN A TELLER LEAVES HIS POST; THE MINIMUM AMOUNT OF CASH NECESSARY FOR HANDLING IMMEDIATE TRANSACTIONS SHOULD BE KEPT IN TELLERS' CRASH DRAWERS; AND UNNECESSARY ROUTINES SHOULD BE AVOIDED SO THAT THE ACTIONS OF BANK PERSONNEL DO NOT FOLLOW THE SAME PREDICTABLE PATTERN.

IN THE VAST MAJORITY OF VIOLATIONS OF THE FEDERAL BANK ROBBERY STATUTE THERE ARE EYEWITNESSES TO THE CRIME. THESE WITNESSES CAN BE OF GREAT ASSISTANCE IF THEY WILL:

1--REMAIN AS CALM AS POSSIBLE UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES. "COOL-HEADED" PERSONS ARE MORE OBSERVANT AND LESS LIKELY TO JEOPARDIZE THEIR OWN LIVES AND THE LIVES OF OTHERS.

2--BE OBSERVANT. FORM A DETAILED MENTAL PICTURE OF THE CRIMINALS. NOTICE THEIR MANNERISMS, PECULIARITIES, CLOTHING, SCARS OR OTHER UNUSUAL MARKINGS, AND THE LIKE. IF POSSIBLE, WITHOUT UNNECESSARY RISK, OBTAIN A DESCRIPTION OF THE GETAWAY CAR OR OTHER MODE OF TRAVEL USED BY THE BANDITS.

3--TELEPHONE THE FBI AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. THE TELEPHONE NUMBER OF THE NEAREST FBI OFFICE IS LISTED ON THE FIRST PAGE OF EACH TELEPHONE DIRECTORY ACROSS THE NATION.

4--PRESERVE THE CRIME SCENE. DO NOT TOUCH ANYTHING IN THEPORTIONS OF THE BANK WHERE THE BANDITS HAVE BEEN. VALUABLE ITEMS OF EVIDENCE --INCLUDING SOME PARTICLES WHICH ARE INVISIBLE TO THE NAKED EYE--MAY ACCIDENTALLY BE DESTROYED.

5--UNTIL THEY HAVE BEEN INTERVIEWED BY THE INVESTIGATING OFFICERS, EYEWITNESSES SHOULD REFRAIN FROM "COMPARING NOTES" CONCERNING THE CRIME OR DISCUSSING ITS DETAILS WITH OTHER PERSONS. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS PREFER WTO HAVE THE INDEPENDENCE RECOLLECTION OF EACH WITNESS.

-0-

ABOVE FOR PMS MONDAY MARCH 23

94-8-95-397

R1103A3/21 ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: May 5, 1959

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: DIRECTOR'S 35TH ANNIVERSARY;
INQUIRY FROM HELEN THOMAS
UNITED PRESS-INTERNATIONAL

Helen Thomas of United Press-International (UPI) has contacted your office to request a one-page biographical sketch of the Director, together with recent speeches and other statements by the Director regarding matters of National prominence. She desires this material for use in preparing a UPI article regarding the Director's 35th anniversary.

Attached are the Director's speech before the American Bar Association last August and his recent speech before the United States Attorneys Conference. Attached also are Introductions from the following issues of the Law Enforcement Bulletin: May, 1958; June, 1958; July, 1958; August; 1958; November, 1958; December, 1958, January, 1959; March, 1959; April, 1959, and May, 1959. For the assistance of Miss Thomas, the attachments have been appropriately tabbed as to subject matter.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached material be made available to Miss Helen Thomas of United Press-International by your (Mr. DeLoach's) office.

Enclosures (13)

1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Mr. DeLoach

FCS:jss (5)

REC-76 94-8-95

MAY 7 1959

F152

63 MAY 12 1959

CRIM

OK

Done by Rick 5/6/59 p.m. She delighted with it.

0-20 (Rev. 1-28-59)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

UPI -65

(ASNE)

FRANK H. BARTHOLOMEW, PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER OF UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, SAID TODAY THAT THE TASK FACING PRESS ASSOCIATIONS IS TO REPORT THE INCREASINGLY COMPLEX NEWS OF THE WORLD "IN ITS THIRD DIMENSION."

BARTHOLOMEW TOLD THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS IT IS NO LONGER POSSIBLE FOR NEWSPAPERS OR THE NEWS AGENCIES WHICH SERVE THEM TO STICK TO THE "SAFE" COURSE OF SIMPLY STATING SURFACE FACTS AND LETTING "THE READER DRAW HIS OWN CONCLUSION."

"NEWSPAPERS ARE ATTEMPTING TO INFORM THEIR READERS MORE FULLY" ABOUT THE BACKGROUND, CONTEXT AND MEANING OF THE DAYS' NEWS, HE SAID, AND "WE MUST ATTEMPT TO SUPPLY GLOBAL NEWS CONSISTENT WITH THAT EFFORT."

BARTHOLOMEW APPEARED WITH FRANK STARZEL, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, AND WALTON A. COLE, GENERAL MANAGER OF REUTERS, ON AN ASNE PANEL DISCUSSION OF "WHERE ARE OUR GREAT PRESS ASSOCIATIONS HEADING?"

STARZEL TOLD THE EDITORS HE DOES NOT FORESEE ANY DRAMATIC CHANGES IN THE TRANSMISSION OF NEWS AND PICTURES DURING THE NEXT 10 YEARS, BUT ONLY "PROGRESSIVE, SLOW, PAINFUL IMPROVEMENT IN QUALITY."

COLE, RESPONDING TO A QUESTION AS TO WHERE THE BIGGEST NEWS STORIES OF THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE ARE LIKELY TO BREAK, SUGGESTED THAT EDITORS KEEP THEIR EYES ON ASIA.

"WHENEVER THE WORLD IS CONCENTRATING ON EUROPE, AS IT IS IN THE PRESENT BERLIN CRISIS, ASIA USUALLY BREAKS OUT IN A RASH," COLE SAID.

BARTHOLOMEW SAID THAT PRODUCING THE KIND OF NEWS REPORT REQUIRED TO MEET THE NEEDS OF TOMORROW'S NEWSPAPERS CALLS FOR "A MUCH HIGHER DEGREE OF SKILL" AMONG PRESS ASSOCIATION NEWSMEN.

HE SAID PRESS ASSOCIATIONS NOW HAVE NEED FOR MANY DIFFERENT TYPES OF "SPECIALISTS" IN EXTREMELY COMPLEX NEWS FIELDS SUCH AS SCIENCE, ECONOMICS, EDUCATION AND DIPLOMACY.

"WE MUST ALSO HAVE REPORTERS WHOSE INTEGRITY IS BEYOND QUESTION," HE SAID. "WITH THE LIBERALIZING OF REPORTING REQUIRED FOR DEPTH COVERAGE, THE OPPORTUNITY IS OPEN FOR A REPORTER TO DO SOMETHING OTHER THAN AN HONEST AND OBJECTIVE JOB. WE MUST WATCH CLOSELY FOR ANY INTRUSION OF PERSONAL OPINIONS SUBJECTIVE BIASES INTO THE NEWS REPORT."

94-8-95-A-
NOT RECORDED
[illegible] 1959

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

"I THINK WE CAN DO IT. I KNOW WE MUST TRY TO DO IT IN ORDER TO FULFILL OUR ROLE OF BASIC SUPPLIER OF NEWS."

STARZEL DENIED, IN RESPONSE TO AN EDITOR'S QUESTION, THAT U.S. NEWS AGENCIES FAILED TO REPORT ALLEGED BRUTALITIES IN CUBA UNDER THE BATISTA REGIME THAT WAS TOPPLED BY FIDEL CASTRO'S REVOLUTION.

STARZEL, WHO HAD APPARENTLY ANTICIPATED SUCH A QUESTION, DISPLAYED FIVE LENGTHY TYPEWRITTEN SHEETS OF CITATIONS FROM THE AP NEWS REPORT FOR TWO YEARS PRECEDING THE REVOLUTION. HE SAID THESE DISPATCHES FROM CUBA WERE "THOROUGHLY PEPPERED WITH REPORTS OF TERRORISM BY THE BATISTA REGIME."

STARZEL SAID "PROPAGANDA" TO THE EFFECT THAT AMERICAN NEWSPAPER READERS WERE NOT ADVISED ABOUT BATISTA BRUTALITY HAS BEEN DISSEMINATED "BY ONE ORGANIZATION, NOT IN THE NEWS FIELD, WHICH HAS A GREAT STAKE IN CUBA." HE SAID THIS "PROPAGANDA" BEGAN TO APPEAR AFTER THE AMERICAN PUBLIC WAS AROUSED BY "CASTRO'S EXECUTIONS."

STARZEL REFUSED, DESPITE REPEATED QUESTIONS FROM THE EDITORS, TO IDENTIFY THE ORGANIZATION.

BARTHOLOMEW ASKED THE EDITORS TO REMEMBER THAT IT WAS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO GET "UNFAVORABLE NEWS" ABOUT BATISTA OUT OF CUBA WHILE BATISTA WAS IN POWER.

"WE SENT OUR CUBAN MANAGER TO MIAMI MANY TIMES TO TELEPHONE NEW YORK AND PUT THE STORY UNDER A NEW YORK DATE TO PROTECT HIM," BARTHOLOMEW SAID.

4/17--GE/JE12N

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: May 15, 1959

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)
REQUEST FOR DATA ON PRISONERS OF WAR

While talking with Helen Thomas of UPI today, Wick agreed to supply her with background data on the two prisoners of war currently sought by the FBI. As you know, one prisoner gave himself up recently in Cincinnati to the FBI there.

We will supply to Miss Thomas today statistics on prisoners of war, our investigation looking to their whereabouts in the past and data on the current prisoner of war situation so that she may write a favorable feature story.

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones

REW:sak
(4)

EX - 101

94-8-95-399

REC 29

23 MAY 21 1959

F253

3 MAY 27 1959

May 22, 1959

Mr. Lyle C. Wilson
Vice President
United Press International
714 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Lyle:

I took great pleasure, as did all personnel in the FBI, in reading your hard-hitting and factual column which appeared in the "Washington Daily News" today concerning our activities in the case in Poplarville, Mississippi.

I want you to know that Mr. DeLoach has kept me advised at all times of your complete cooperation and the great assistance rendered to the FBI in setting the record straight in this matter. It is a great comfort to us to realize we have such staunch friends as you.

Sincerely,

Edgar

MAILED 25
MAY
COMM-FBI

CDD:MAH
(4)

1 - Mr. Jones (Sent direct)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAY 27 1959 ENCLOSURE

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FBI
MAY 22 3 26 PM '59

REC- 15

94-8-95-400

MAY 26 1959

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

The FBI in Parker Case

By Lyle C. Wilson

"MAN suffers stroke," it says here, "after lynching quiz."

"FBI under fire," it says on another page, "on charges of tough tactics."

The foregoing is a headline-style summation of reports from Poplarville, Miss., on the efforts of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to snare the lynchers of a Negro named Mack Charles Parker.

Mighty near everyone wishes Director J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI well in their effort to put the law on the Mississippi lynchers. It was a chilling crime, regardless of whether Parker, who was awaiting trial on a rape charge, was innocent or guilty. Police are sure he was guilty. The FBI is equally sure it will find the men who lynched him.

The reasoning of lawmen that they would take the lynchers into custody went like this: There were nine of them and the community is small. Among nine conspirators in such an event, one, at least, is bound to talk. The talk will get around and in time it will get around enough so that the lynchers will become known by name.

That seems to be what is taking place now in and around Poplarville. This is accompanied, however, by what seems to be a collusive effort among some of the Mississippians on the scene to discredit the FBI. If the FBI could be sufficiently discredited, it might be that the lynchers would get off unharmed, even if their names became known.

The implications of the news reports out of Poplarville are that the FBI is doing a rubber-hose or bare-knuckle job on the suspects. No one says just that, precisely, but the shadow of doubt and suspicion is put upon FBI methods by such reports as that one which said a Mississippian involved had suffered a cerebral hemorrhage after questioning by the FBI. "FBI agents took him from his home," the story related.

The agents were described as putting suspects under day-and-night observation, shattering their health and mental processes.

There is a smell of collusion in the developments reported from Poplarville—a smell of collusion among some of the townspeople to discredit the FBI quickly before the agents can bring to justice the lynchers of Parker. The newsmen on the scene are quoting the various local spokesmen accurately, no doubt. Perhaps to keep the record straight the reporters should probe deeper and demand to know whether FBI agents actually have abused their authority and responsibility to investigate. Events will prove the FBI clean of brutal tactics.

Washington Daily News
May 22, 1959
Page 31

ENCLOSURE
94-8-95-400

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

May 18, 1959

MR. TOLSON:

MACK CHARLES PARKER CASE
POPLARVILLE, MISSISSIPPI
ABDUCTION 4-25-59

Our press in the captioned matter has been extremely favorable. However, considerable "brickbats" are beginning to fly. These "brickbats" are largely fabrications and it most certainly seems that the United Press International representatives in Poplarville are being very unfair with the newsthey are printing regarding the FBI. Naturally, any item concerning the Poplarville case is news. However, from the United Press ticker (Washington Capital News Service) and the news article datelined by the UPI, it certainly seems that questions are being asked by the UPI people which are most unfair.

While no considerable pressure has built up as yet, the extremists on the Southern side have gained a great deal of headway and it is possible that unless we take action ourselves, we might be faced with a very bad situation.

The "brickbats" at the present time consist of statements by UPI like the attached statement. In this specific item, the UPI states that Poplarville residents are fed up with the tactics of the FBI. They then quote the County Attorney, William Stewart, who is quoted as stating he is checking out reports concerning the FBI and if they are true, he, Stewart, will see to it that the FBI gets no further cooperation. The item goes on to state that the above reactions came after a farm worker suffered a stroke following grilling by the FBI and several other persons.

The Washington Post and Times Herald this morning has an article datelined by the UPI which reports that a farm worker, who was questioned by FBI Agents about the lynching of Mack Charles Parker was reported in serious condition today after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage. From the above, it would seem that the unfair, false and derogatory information about our investigation is largely coming from (1) United Press International (UPI) and (2) County Attorney William Stewart.

1--Mr. Rosen
1--Mr. Jones
CDD:FML
(4)
Enclosures

55 MAY 22 1959

FOR INSTRUCTIONS AS TO DISSEMINATION SEE FILE 44-14003-92

94-8-95-
ENT RECORDED
MAY 21 1959
MAY 21 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 44-14003-24

To Mr. Tolson - MACK CHARLES PARKER CASE

There are several ways we can combat the above false information getting to the public:

1. I think I should primarily discuss this matter with Lyle Wilson, Vice President of the UPI here in Washington. We will, of course, have a very diplomatic discussion and there will be no repercussions. Lyle is very friendly and will certainly understand our point of view.

2. I believe we should call Buford Boone, President and Publisher, The Tuscaloosa, Alabama, News; Jack Carley of The Memphis Commercial Appeal, and George W. Healy, Jr., Editor of the New Orleans Times Picayune and confidentially point out to these men the unfairness of the news spread about the FBI and suggest they might desire to straighten out the record by writing editorials. also Jack Carley may be able to editorialize.

I do not believe we should at this time use the services of Jack Adams of the Associated Press in issuing a question and answer statement defending our activities in Poplarville. This would merely call attention to the scurrilous attacks and would represent a name-calling contest which would be of no benefit. If the pressure builds up, we can, of course, consider this possibility later on.

In the event the derogatory information mounts considerably in Poplarville, it might be a good idea to give consideration to sending either Mr. Wick or me to Poplarville and let us handle press relations in a very quiet, unassuming manner. There should, of course, be no publicity about someone being sent from Washington for this specific purpose.

The following action is recommended at this time:

1. That I talk to Lyle Wilson immediately about this situation.

2. That I call Buford Boone, Jack Carley, and George Healy with respect to the possibility of favorable editorials countering the above-mentioned derogatory information.

C. D. DeLOACH

Mr. Crave concurs - 5-18

V.
1. Yes.
2. Also we should carefully consider how we can handle this case with some caution.

Memo Rosen to Winterrowd 5-19-59

-2-

REC-11 94-8-95-401

May 28, 1959

Mr. Hugh Baillie
United Press International
220 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Baillie:

Thank you very much for the autographed copy of your book, "High Tension," which I received on May 25, 1959.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to remember me in this manner, and I am very grateful.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 20
MAY 29 1959
COMM-FBI

MAY 28 3 45 PM
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: Bufiles reflect limited cordial correspondence with Mr. Baillie and no record of his book. Central Research has been advised of the receipt of this book. Check of index reflects no reference to the Director or the FBI.

WHS:ncr
(3)

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DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

May 25, 1959

The attached book entitled "High Tension" by Hugh Baillie was sent to the Director from United Press International, 220 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York.

A check of the index reflects no reference to the Director or FBI.

This book has been autographed: "Hugh Baillie."

Attachment
hbb

Book dated

rec'd 5-28-59
WHS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

94-8-95-401

REC-71

FBI

RECEIVED - TOLSON

11 JUN 4 1959

EX-113

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: June 3, 1959

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: FEATURE STORY
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
FBI JURISDICTION

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Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

By memorandum dated May 29, 1959, you advised Mr. Tolson that Helen Thomas of United Press International had contacted Inspector Wick to request data which she could use in preparing a feature article regarding the FBI's jurisdiction. You noted that the Crime Research Section would prepare data for Miss Thomas' use, and the Director noted his approval.

Attached is a memorandum captioned "Jurisdiction and Services of the FBI" which explains our policy of fully cooperating with other law enforcement agencies, as well as our investigative jurisdiction.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached memorandum be given Miss Thomas.

Belmont & Rosen have Approved.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Belmont

GWG:mlw
(9)

ENCLOSURE

Given to Helen Thomas (UPI) 6/5/59 AM by Wick

REC-44 94-8-95-402

67 JUN 15 1959

10 JUN 10 1959

CRIME RECORDS

June 3, 1959

JURISDICTION AND SERVICES OF THE FBI

Pursuant to directives issued by the President, legislation enacted by Congress and orders of the Attorney General, the FBI has jurisdiction over some 150 Federal investigative matters. These include both general investigations and domestic intelligence operations. The FBI may not investigate violations of State or local laws--even when requested to do so by local authorities or groups of private citizens.

The FBI is strictly a fact-gathering and fact-reporting agency. Thus, its investigative reports must be disseminated to the Department of Justice and other Federal agencies for review and decisions as to prosecutive or administrative action. The FBI does not make evaluations, draw conclusions as to guilt or innocence, express prosecutive opinions, issue "clearances" or make recommendations concerning the action which the recipients of its reports should take.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

The FBI is charged with investigating all Federal violations which have not specifically been assigned to another Federal investigative agency.

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Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

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NOTE: Enclosure to Jones to DeLoach memo dated 6-3-59 and captioned "Feature Story, United Press International, FBI Jurisdiction." GWG:mlw

ENCLOSURE 94-8-95-402

Among the more prominent Federal crimes within the FBI's jurisdiction are: violations of the Federal Bank Robbery Statute; crimes on Indian and Government reservations; thefts from interstate shipments; fraud against the Government, Antitrust Act violations; theft, embezzlement or destruction of Government property; Federal kidnap offenses; Fugitive Felon Act violations; and interstate transportation of stolen motor vehicles or aircraft.

Questions which arise concerning the FBI's jurisdiction to investigate specific crimes are resolved by the Department of Justice in Washington, D. C., or by the various United States Attorneys Offices throughout the Nation.

Occasionally, the FBI's investigation establishes that no Federal violation has been committed. In these instances, the FBI withdraws from the case and the evidence it has gathered is made available to the authorities concerned. Several prominent recent instances may be cited. For example, under the Federal Kidnap Statute, the FBI has jurisdiction to investigate kidnapings (1) in which the victim has been transported across State lines or (2) in the absence of evidence of interstate transportation, when 24 hours have elapsed since the victim's abduction. Federal prosecution may be instituted,

however, only in cases where there is evidence that the victim has been transported across State lines. Thus, by solving the kidnap-murder of one-month-old Peter Weinberger in New York in 1956, the FBI proved that Angelo LaMarca had not violated the Federal Kidnap Statute because he did not take the infant victim out of the State of New York. LaMarca was convicted in State court and executed for this crime.

On the morning of April 25, 1959, shortly after the abduction of Mack Charles Parker from the Pearl River County Courthouse Jail in Mississippi, Attorney General William P. Rogers requested the FBI to immediately launch an investigation. On May 25, 1959, after the facts gathered by the FBI had been furnished to him, Attorney General Rogers announced that the FBI had been directed "to turn over to Governor J. P. Coleman at Jackson, Mississippi, a summary of information relative to facts and evidence obtained during the FBI's investigation...." This action on the part of the Justice Department was based upon a ruling that FBI investigation

had clearly established that the persons responsible for the death of Parker had not violated the Federal Kidnap Statute, and no other successful Federal prosecution could be maintained.

FBI investigations under the Fugitive Felon Act seldom lead to Federal convictions. The reason is that this Federal law is designed primarily to assist in locating fugitives who have fled across state lines in connection with certain types of criminal matters. When these fugitives are located, the Federal Government makes them available to the State and local authorities from whose jurisdictions they have fled. Thus, although 1,021 violators of the Fugitive Felon Act were located during the 1958 fiscal year, only two persons were convicted in Federal court for violating this Act.

Prosecutions in FBI Cases

Each month, the Department of Justice institutes Federal prosecution in hundreds of cases investigated by the FBI. During the 1958 fiscal year, 11,457 convictions--a ten-year high--were recorded in cases investigated by the FBI. These convictions represented 96.8 per cent of the persons prosecuted in Federal court as a result of FBI investigations; and 93.1 per cent resulted from pleas of guilty.

Applicant and Employee Investigations

Also in the category of "general investigations" are the investigations of applicants, appointees and employees of agencies in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government which the FBI conducts in accordance with laws of Congress, directives of the President and instructions issued by the Attorney General.

The most widely known of these are the investigations conducted under the Federal Employee Security Program pursuant to Executive Order 10450. This Executive Order requires that the FBI check against its files the names and fingerprints of applicants, appointees and employees of Executive Branch agencies. When allegations of possible disloyalty exist, the FBI also is required to conduct an investigation so that a determination may be made as to the individual's suitability from the standpoint of character, loyalty and associations.

In these, as in all its investigations, the FBI merely gathers the facts and reports them in a thorough and impartial manner to the Federal agencies concerned. The FBI issues no "clearances," expresses no opinions and makes no recommendations as to the hiring, discharging or retention of applicants and employees of other agencies.

The vast majority of routine applicant-type investigations are conducted by the investigative staffs of other Federal agencies.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

By virtue of a Presidential Directive issued September 6, 1939, and reiterated periodically since that date, the FBI is responsible for investigating espionage, sabotage, subversive activities and related matters within the United States. In addition to these investigative responsibilities, the FBI is charged with correlating all information pertaining to the Nation's internal security and disseminating such data to interested Federal agencies.

The FBI's security operations are primarily of an intelligence nature. Accordingly, the objectives of these investigations are threefold: (1) to identify persons engaged in espionage, sabotage or subversive activities within the United States; (2) to obtain and disseminate intelligence information concerning the current activities and future objectives of these persons; and (3) to obtain legal evidence of violations of Federal laws.

The very nature of these investigations is such that a public accounting of the FBI's accomplishments in the domestic intelligence field cannot be made. Intelligence and counterintelligence information gathered and disseminated by the FBI frequently leads to the instituting of protective measures by other Federal agencies before a violation of law occurs.

COOPERATIVE SERVICES

While its investigative jurisdiction is strictly Federal in scope, the FBI provides a number of cooperative services to municipal, county and State law enforcement agencies, thereby assisting them to better fulfill their responsibilities to the citizens whom they serve. These services are rendered free of charge. They include scientific examinations of evidence in criminal cases, comparisons and identifications of fingerprints, police training assistance and exchanging information in matters of mutual interest.

Exchanging Information

During its investigations, the FBI frequently obtains information regarding violations of State and local laws. This information is promptly made available to the law enforcement authorities concerned. On many occasions, the FBI and local authorities have joint jurisdiction over criminal acts. In these instances, the FBI cooperates as closely as possible with the local authorities involved; and if a determination is made that the criminals are to be prosecuted in State court, rather than Federal court, the evidence which the FBI has gathered is turned over to the State or local authorities. Among the many examples of such cases is the widely publicized Brink's Robbery in which the hoodlums arrested by the FBI were convicted in State court in October, 1956.

Through its confidential informants, the FBI continually receives information concerning violations within the jurisdiction of other investigative agencies. Disseminated by the FBI to the authorities concerned, such data resulted in the arrests of 1,695 persons and the recovery of $911,508 in stolen and contraband valuables by other agencies during the 1958 fiscal year. (In connection with cases within the FBI's jurisdiction, information received from FBI confidential informants resulted in 1,478 arrests and in the recoveries totaling $890,418.)

FBI Laboratory

As a cooperative measure, the FBI Laboratory conducts examinations of evidence in criminal cases for law enforcement agencies across the Nation. Not only are the examinations conducted without charge, but the Laboratory technicians who make them are available to provide expert testimony in State and local courts--again at no cost to the agency involved.

During the 1958 fiscal year, the FBI Laboratory received 34,018 requests for examinations. These involved 137,142 specimens and required 165,462 individual examinations.

Fingerprint Identification

The FBI's Identification Division is the central repository for fingerprint identifying data in the United States. Some 13,000 authorized agencies throughout the United States contribute fingerprint

cards to the Identification Division and receive, in reply, facts concerning the previous fingerprint records of the persons involved.

On the average working day, the Identification Division receives approximately 20,000 sets of fingerprints for processing. On May 1, 1958, its files contained over 152,000,000 sets of fingerprints. Of this total, more than 34,000,000 were in the Criminal File and represented an estimated 12,874,000 arrested persons. The remainder were in the Civil Files and bore the finger impressions of an estimated 61,809,000 persons, including members of the Armed Forces, civilian employees of the Federal Government, aliens, and persons who have volunteered their fingerprints to insure against loss of identity in the event of personal tragedy.

To assist in locating fugitives from justice, the Identification Division places "stop notices" against the records of criminals whose apprehensions are sought by municipal, county, State or Federal authorities. Information received concerning the whereabouts of such fugitives is immediately dispatched to the interested agencies. Through this procedure, an average of almost 1,500 fugitives are identified each month by FBI fingerprint technicians.

Police Training

Upon request, the FBI provides special training services to law enforcement agencies throughout the Nation. This assistance

includes conducting the FBI National Academy in Washington, D. C., and participating in local and regional police schools in all parts of the United States.

FBI National Academy

The FBI National Academy was founded in July, 1935, as a tuition-free training school for career members of the law enforcement profession. Utilizing the FBI's training facilities in Washington, D. C., and on the United States Marine Corps Base at Quantico, Virginia, the National Academy provides 12 weeks of specialized instruction which is designed to qualify graduates as administrators and instructors in their departments.

Two sessions of the FBI National Academy are held each year. With the graduation on June 3, 1959, of the 86 members of the 63rd Session, 3,722 officers had completed this course.

Police Schools

The FBI also assists, upon request, in the training programs of municipal, county and State law enforcement agencies. These services include helping to plan curricula which will best meet the needs of the departments involved, providing lectures and practical demonstrations, and making visual aids available for the trainees' use. During the 1958 fiscal year, the FBI participated in 2,724 regional and local police schools throughout the Nation.

FBI Law Enforcement Conferences

Closely related to its police training activities is the FBI's sponsorship of regional law enforcement conferences. These conferences help to stimulate closer cooperation within the profession, and they provide a medium for the mutual exchange of ideas and discussion of problems confronting law enforcement.

During the 1958 calendar year, 186 FBI law enforcement conferences concerning jewel thefts and other crimes which frequently lead to the interstate transportation of stolen property were held regionally throughout the United States. In addition, in November and December, 1958, the FBI sponsored a special series of 176 law enforcement conferences devoted to the problem of bombings and threats of bombings involving religious and educational institutions.

During April and May, 1959, the FBI held a series of 163 special law enforcement conferences concerning organized crime and racketeering with officials of municipal, county and State investigative agencies.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: May 29, 1959

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: FEATURE STORY
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)
FBI JURISDICTION

Helen Thomas of United Press International saw Wick yesterday afternoon regarding the possibility of doing a feature on just when and when not the FBI can enter and investigate a case. Miss Thomas was told we would be glad to get up data which we could give to her sometime next week.

Attached is a query from a Los Angeles paper which was sent to Mr. Ernie Barcella, number two UPI man here in Washington.

The Crime Research Section is getting together data which will be sent through for approval.

Enclosure

O.K. but I personally a Dept decision. We did not make it in the Parker case.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones

2 ENCLOSURES 1 letter copy 6-10-59

memo, M.A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach 6/3/59 sws

REC- 44 94-8-95-403

REW:geg
(5)

10 JUN 10 1959

CRIME RESEARCH

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COPY COPY COPY

Helen --

This sounds like a good idea

s/ EB

1 auto copy
6-10-59

94-8-95 - 403

ENCLOSURE

COPY COPY COPY

FILE: HUNTINGTON PARK, Calif., Signal

65-01-9
Radio Station 1

Los Angeles
May 26, 1959

Mr. Ernie Barcella
Washington

Dear Ernie:

Sherman Williams, city editor of the Signal, suggests there is a good news feature from the Justice Department as to just when and when not the FBI can enter a case.

A peg, he suggests, is the FBI's decision to pull out of the Poplarville Parker case. He says he has had a number of queries from readers re this one.

Can do?

Best regards,

s/ Hank

Hank Rieger

cc: RWW, GG/NX, JJM/SX, JCB/HX

94-8-95-403

ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 6-22-59

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: CHILES/COLEMAN
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

On June 19, 1959, Jules Frandsen, head of United Press International (UPI) in Washington, D. C., called Mr. Wick in your office to arrange a tour of the Bureau for the captioned individual, who is head of the UPI for the southern part of the United States with headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia.

A very special tour of the Bureau's facilities was conducted for Mr. Coleman and his 11-year-old son, [redacted] by SA Charles E. Moore, Jr., of the Crime Research Section. Every courtesy was shown to Mr. Coleman since he is a very good friend of the FBI and was instrumental in quieting Phil Sessions, the reporter who was covering the kidnap murder of Mack Charles Parker at Poplarville, Mississippi, for UPI. It will be recalled Sessions's stories were most harmful, and Coleman successfully caused a cessation of the harmful effects of Sessions's one-sided stories. [redacted] B. APPROX. [redacted]

A rapport was easily established with Mr. Coleman since he and SA Moore have mutual acquaintances in Mobile, Alabama, on the newspaper "Press Register," such as the publisher, Mr. R. B. Chandler, Executive Editor George Cox, and Copy Desk Chief Don Greenwood. Moore formerly worked for the Mobile "Press Register," with which Mr. Coleman is very familiar. After the tour Mr. Coleman was introduced to Mr. Wick in your office, and since you were out of the office your regrets at not having the opportunity to meet him were expressed.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

EX-113 REC- 20 94-8-25-404

JUN 24 1959

CEM:cb
(2)

60 JUL 6 1959

CRIME REC. PERS. FILES

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July 2, 1959

PERSONAL

Miss Helen Thomas
United Press International
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Thomas:

I wanted to once again extend my hearty congratulations, and those of all your friends in the FBI, for the honors accorded you as the new President of the Women's National Press Club.

The inaugural ceremonies at the Shoreham Hotel last night were indeed very nice. I thought your acceptance remarks were very much in order, although I must admit that I am completely innocent of the charge, "The most wanted man in the United States."

It was certainly nice being with you and your group. In view of the FBI's close friendship with you over the years, your election made us feel that "one of our own girls" had received this high honor.

Please let us know in the event we can be of service to you in the future.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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MAILED 20
JUL 2 1959
COMM-FBI

EX 100
REC-5 94-8-95-405

CDD:MAH
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1 - Mr. Jones

20 JUL 6 1959

60 JUL 9 1959

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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
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FBI

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: July 8, 1959

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: RAY FARKAS
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
REQUEST FOR IDENTIFICATION DIVISION DATA

Tolson
Belmont
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Farkas called late this afternoon and talked to Leinbaugh. United Press International regularly sends out a "Sunday Show" material to participating radio stations around the country. UPI wanted material for a special feature on the Identification Division which could be included on this week's "Sunday Show" July 10. Leinbaugh spent some time with Farkas, filling him in on pertinent background data regarding the history and development of the Identification Division and then sent him by special messenger that portion of the current "Investigator" dealing with Ident's 35th anniversary. We also sent him other reprints which would be suitable for use on the "Sunday Show." Farkas, of course, does not know how many stations will use this data but indicated it should get very widespread dissemination.

We will spotcheck various radio shows on Sunday to determine the coverage. I think this should result in some very worthwhile publicity.

1 - Mr. Trotter.

HPL:jcs
(5)

REC- 79 94-8-95-406

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62 JUL 17 1959

CRIME REC.

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Press Posse

'Wanted' List Numbers Both

By Eileen Summers

"THE MOST WANTED" newspaperwoman in Washington last night met "the most wanted man in the United States" at a Shoreham Hotel party.

That's the way the new president of the Women's National Press Club, UPI reporter Helen Thomas, introduced the FBI director, bachelor Edgar Hoover, to the guests at inaugural ceremonies in her honor.

The introduction was by way of lighthearted retaliation for the mock FBI posters on the walls from which her face peered, and a huge faked blowup on an easel purporting to show her with and without disguise—all by way of tribute for Helen's coverage of Justice Department stories.

Helen in turn was introduced and "confirmed in office" by guest of honor Attorney General William P. Rogers, who endeared himself to the distaff press corps by observing: "I can remember when newspaperwomen in Washington were just a bunch of reporters; now they're beauties." He added that "all of us who work here know the excellent work done by women reporters in Washington."

The new WNPC president was installed by outgoing president Lee Walsh, women's editor of the Evening Star. Helen wore a white orchid sent to her by Mrs. Eisenhower. She had responded earlier in the day by sending the President and Mrs. Eisenhower roses to mark their 43d wedding anniversary, celebrated yesterday.

To her successor, Mrs. Walsh handed the silver Cora Rigby bowl, traditionally handed on by the club's presidents. In return, she received from Helen Thomas, a silver replica of the bowl, named for the organization's first president.

Helen's own coworkers at UPI paid her their own affectionate tribute.

On a specially-installed UPI ticker they sent during the party a tongue-in-check bulletin reporting on her installation. It recorded that at the "star-studded, heart-stopping, pulse-throbbing," event the nation's capital forgot all the world's troubles and "poured out its heartfelt tribute to the greatest woman reporter since Nelly Bly proved the world was round."

THERE WERE a number of guests from Embassy Row. Among them and looking marvelously cool were sari-clad Begum Aziz Ahmed, wife of the Ambassador of Pakistan, and Philippine Ambassador Carlos Romulo, wearing a much-admired gift from his President—a barong tagalog or shirt of hand-woven and hand-embroidered pineapple fiber. "I'm air conditioned," he told fellow guests happily.
told fellow guests happily.

France's Ambassador and Mme. Alphand were there and so were India's Ambassador and Mrs. Mahomed Chagla.

Edgar Mowrer, Washington editor of "western World" and author of famed "Germany Turns the Clock Back" (which resulted in his expulsion from Nazi Germany) had an interesting comment on the astronomical price paid last week for Rubens' "Adoration of the Magi." He said he thought it reflects a current feeling that art objects are safer investments than stocks and shares.

Ambassador Chagla announced that "It's hotter here than in Bombay and

See PRESS, D2, Col. 4

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date JUL 2 1959

REC- 39 74-8-15-A
NOT RECORDED
128 JUL 8 1959

67 JUL 9 - 1959

THIS IS HOW IT IS—J. Edgar Hoover, FBI chief, makes a point with Lyle Wilson, UPI vice president and Washington manager. The two were guests at installation ceremonies last night for the incoming president and other officers of the Women's National Press Club.

By Douglas Chevalier, Staff Photographer

PRESS—*Fr. P. D1*

WNPC Installs New Officers

I'm going to Mexico to cool off." The Begum Ahmed said she doesn't find Washington's heat too trying and will stay here while the Ambassador tours the country with their children.

From Capitol Hill there was House Minority Leader Charles Halleck. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Deputy Administrator, Hugh Dryden, was talking at one point to Mrs. Morris Carritz and Secretary of Health Education and Welfare Arthur Flemming.

Installed with President Helen Thomas were first vice president Frances Lewine, AP; second vice president, Nancy Hanschman, CBS; third vice president, Bernice McGrath, U. S. Navy; recording secretary, Gladys Uhl, Democratic National Committee; and treasurer, Margery Crane Kiplinger.

Bonnie Angelo of Newsday and ~~Elsie~~ Carper of The Washington Post took office on the board of governors for a three-year term. Lee Walsh as the retiring president, automatically serves on the board for a year. Continuing members of the board are Vonda Bergman, Edith Gilbert, Isabel Griffin, and Virginia de Pury.

By Douglas Chevalier, Staff Photographer

"I RESERVE MY PLEA"—The new president of the Women's National Press Club (right), Helen Thomas of UPI, tells Attorney General William P. Rogers. Mrs. Rogers is center. Helen, who covers Justice Department stories, was installed along with fellow officers at a Shoreham Hotel party last night. She succeeds Lee Walsh, women's editor of The Evening Star. The orchid worn by Helen Thomas is a gift from Mrs. Eisenhower.

FX 124

August 11, 1959

REC-8 94-8-95-407

Mr. R. T. Loughran
Central Division Headquarters
United Press International
739 Daily News Building
Chicago 6, Illinois

Dear Mr. Loughran:

I was indeed pleased to receive your thoughtful letter of August 5, 1959, and I am most grateful for your kind comments concerning Mr. Auerbach. Your remarks concerning the relationship he has maintained with the press in the Chicago area are deeply appreciated by me, and I am taking the liberty of making them known to him.

You may be sure that all of us in the FBI are most thankful for the good relations which exist between the newsmen in your area and our Chicago Office, and I know Mr. Julius M. Lopez, Jr., who is succeeding Mr. Auerbach, is looking forward to a continuation of this splendid association.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Chicago - Enclosure
Attention SAC Lopez

1 - San Francisco - Enclosure
Attention SAC Auerbach

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

NOTE: Bufiles indicate that although we have had no correspondence with Robert T. Loughran, he has been very cooperative with the Bureau in the past. It is noted that SAC Lopez was scheduled to report to the Chicago Office on 8-9-59 and that SAC Auerbach was to depart on that day.

BDA:kfy
(5)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

53 AUG 24 1959

FBI AUG 11 2 59 PM 59
RECORD-READING ROOM

United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

Written From
CENTRAL DIVISION HEADQUARTERS
739 DAILY NEWS BUILDING
CHICAGO 6, ILL.

Mr. Tolso
Mr. Belm
Mr. DeLo
Mr. McG
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parso
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotte
Mr. W.C.S
Tele. Room
Mr. Holler
Miss Gand

August 5,1959

Honorable sir:

Permit me,please, to express a deeply felt disappointment in the removal of Mr. Auerbach from our city. There is no doubt in my mind you have already tabulated the fine work accomplished during his much too short regime.

His predecessors were men of good quality and typical of your fine selections to represent the F.B.I. here. To Mr. Auerbach,overall, goes a singular distinction or loyalty,tacit if you please. For once he smelled the mustiness of the local room and quaffed of printers' ink, as alliance we proudly accept. This experience made our task more easy --he knew a story as well as a confidence. The admixture brought edifying results. When Mr. Auerbach could talk -- he talked. He was just as adamant with the disappointing "no comment" We learned to accept the disappointments with a grace.

Summing up, I can only say you could not have made a better choice for Chicago. His relations with newspapers and press associations alike were courteous and cooperative. His parting, to use Shakespear, will be "sweet sorrow."

94-8-95-

EX-124 REC. 8

I hope your confidence in Mr. Auerbach continues as his loyalty for your great organization grows and mellows. I offer my personal thanks for his sincere and straightforward contribution to the federal news beat.

21 AUG 18 1959

Thanking you for alloting me these few minutes of your precious time.

I am,

Respectfully,
R T Loughran,

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

7-20-59

Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

MR. TOLSON:

SAC DONALD S. HOSTETTER
Detroit Division
Transferred from Seattle

I called SAC Hostetter at 10:20 A. M. this morning and told him to make certain to "No comment" any inquiries regarding the United Press International report that he was transferred from Seattle to Detroit possibly for reasons of current tax inquiries involving the Teamsters President, James R. Hoffa.

Hostetter stated he would be guided accordingly.

Respectfully,

C. D. DeLoach

CDD:MAH
(3)
1 - Mr. Jones

NOT RECORDED
141 JUL 27 1959

CRIME REC.

ENCLOSURE

62 AUG 5 1959

REB. FILE

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

UPI -204

(FBI)

THE FBI SAID TODAY THAT THE VETERAN SPECIAL AGENT WHO DIRECTED THE INTERNAL INCOME TAX INVESTIGATION OF FORMER TEAMSTER PRESIDENT DAVE BECK IS BEING TRANSFERRED FROM SEATTLE TO DETROIT.

THE BUREAU CONFIRMED A PUBLISHED REPORT (DETROIT TIMES) ON THE MOVE OF DONALD S. HOSTETTER, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE FBI'S SEATTLE OFFICE FOR MORE THAN THREE YEARS, BUT INSISTED IT WAS "ROUTINE."

AN FBI SPOKESMAN DECLINED COMMENT ON WHETHER IT WAS RELATED TO TAX INQUIRIES INVOLVING CURRENT TEAMSTER PRESIDENT JAMES R. HOFFA.

HOFFA, IN APPEARANCES BEFORE THE SENATE RACKETS COMMITTEE, HAS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE HAS BEEN CHECKING THOROUGHLY INTO HIS TAX RETURNS FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

HOSTETTER, WHO HAS BEEN WITH THE FBI MORE THAN 20 YEARS AND IS CONSIDERED ONE OF THEIR TOP AGENTS, WILL REPLACE THOMAS J. CEARTY AS FBI CHIEF IN DETROIT. CEARTY, WHO HAS BEEN IN DETROIT MORE THAN SIX MONTHS, WILL MOVE TO OMAHA.

THE FBI SAID THE TRANSFERS WOULD TAKE PLACE IN A WEEK OR SO.

HOFFA, IN THE LAST TWO YEARS, HAS BEEN ACQUITTED OF FEDERAL BRIBERY AND WIRE-TAP CHARGES. HIS FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES, MAINLY INVOLVING HARD-TO-TRACE CASH TRANSACTIONS, HAVE OCCUPIED A GOOD PART OF THE RACKETS COMMITTEE'S ATTENTION.

7/17--M622P

94-

NOT RECORDED
141 JUL 28 1959

ENCLOSURE

11 JUL 27 1959

CRIME REC.

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

—News Photo

HELEN THOMAS, a Detroit girl who made good in Washington as a newspaper woman with United Press International, is the new president of Women's National Press Club there. This week she is in Detroit visiting her family (seven sisters and two brothers) and staying with sisters Ann and Isabelle Thomas, of 3910 Buckingham. A graduate of Wayne State University in 1942, and a Washington UPI staffer since 1943, she covers the Justice Department and cabinet-level agencies, including the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. She took over the Press Club presidency at a dinner in the Shoreham Hotel. "However," she says, "the real hit of the evening was J. Edgar Hoover, of the FBI, because he is seldom seen out socially."

( ) Gus Ludwig
The Worker
( ) The Daily Worker
( ) Narodna Volya
( ) Polish American
( ) Pittsburgh Courier
( ) Polish Press
( ) Detroit News, Detroit,
( ) Detroit Times Mich.
( ) Michigan Daily
( ) Wayne Collegian
( )

Date 7-8-59 Edition 5 Star Final

Page 45 Column 1

Martin S. Hayden,
Editor

JUL 24 1959

EX-136

REC- 14 1/4-8-75-11

NOT RECORDED
184 JUL 22 1959

August 17, 1959

Miss Helen Thomas
Washington Bureau
United Press International
Room 714
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Thomas:

I wanted to send you this personal note to let you know how much I appreciate your article in "The Washington Post and Times Herald" today on FBI fugitives.

You did a very commendable job in reporting the details concerning our "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" program. All of us are grateful for the capable manner in which you described this phase of our activities, and you have our heartfelt thanks.

Sincerely yours,

(c) J. Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: We have had favorable relations with Miss Thomas, and she was furnished data for the preparation of this article.

ENCLOSURE

CBF:jrf
(6)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter

FOR SIGNATURE AND MAILING
8-17-59

94-8-95

23 AUG 26 1959

SEP 2 1959

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

C-19 (Rev. 1-28-59)

Tattoos Help FBI Catch Most Wanted

By Helen Thomas
United Press International

The FBI has caught up with many of the fugitives on its "10 most wanted" list through their tattoos.

The telltale decorations range from hearts and flowers and the flag to "mother."

The FBI dragnet has caught 108 of those on the most wanted list since it was initiated in 1949 and made a permanent FBI program in 1950.

J. Edgar Hoover, FBI chief, said yesterday the program has proved of "exceptional value in combating one of law enforcement's perplexing problems — the fast-moving, far-ranging, criminal fugitive."

The Nation-wide publicity given the hunted men by newspapers, radio and TV, as well as posters distributed everywhere, has played a big part in the success of the program, according to Hoover.

When one fugitive is rounded up, the FBI has a new dangerous criminal to fill his spot. The most recent was captured last week.

Agents spend much time tracking down criminals who go across State lines to avoid prosecution. During the 1958 fiscal year, 1021 fugitives were picked up by the FBI. But only a select few — carefully culled from crime records — ever make the "top 10."

The fugitive wins his place on the list by getting high marks in the following fields —criminal record, viciousness of his crime, scope of his activities in terms of geography, quantity of offenses, and actual or potential menace to the community.

Hoover has the final say. The list, the FBI director points out, is composed of those individuals who refuse to live by the laws of society and have repeatedly committed serious crimes, are killers or potential killers."

None of the felons on the original "10 most wanted" list in 1950 are among the present fugitives. The last man taken off the original list was Henry Randolph Mitchell who was wanted in connection with a Williston, Fla., bank robbery. The Federal warrant against Mitchell was dismissed on August 28, 1958, when the fugitive was 63.

Tolson
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Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

The Washington Post and Times Herald 8-11
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

Thomas placed on ml 8-17-59 mgk

mgk
Re Helen Thomas
8/17/59
CBJ:jgf

AUG 17 1959

94-8-95-408

ENCLOSURE

October 13, 1959

REC-9 94-8-95-409

Miss Helen Thomas
Washington Bureau
United Press International
Room 714
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Thomas:

All of your friends here at the FBI are sorry that you are no longer going to be around the building on a regular basis, but we are hoping that you will find time to stop by for an occasional visit. I am sure you are going to enjoy your new assignment, and, as always, you can count on us for any possible assistance.

Your enthusiastic interest and support of our activities have meant a great deal to me personally, and, believe me, we are deeply grateful.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

1 - Mr. DeLoach

HPL:ijj
(4)

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Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 9
OCT 13 1959
COMM-FBI

FBI
1959 OCT 13 PM 3:59
HEADING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: October 9, 1959

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: SUSAN WAGNER
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

As you know, Helen Thomas has for some time covered the Justice Building, Interstate Commerce and Federal Communications Commission for United Press International. She has been very friendly to us and most helpful. She was recently elected President of the Women's National Press Club.

Miss Thomas has now been assigned feature story duties by UPI and will no longer serve as the Justice Department representative in this building.

Susan Wagner, who is very friendly to the FBI and well known to both Wick and me has assumed the duties of Miss Thomas as the Justice Department UPI representative on 10-5-59. I know we can look forward to the same cooperative services from Miss Wagner as we have received from Miss Thomas.

Miss Wagner's home phone number is [redacted] b6

We have no identifiable derogatory data in Bureau files on Susan Wagner.

1 - Mr. Jones

REW:sak
(3)

Wire to Miss Thomas a note.

94-8-95-409

23 OCT 16 1959

Let to Thomas (Unit)
10-13-59
HPL

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: September 3, 1959

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

Tolson
Bel[illegible]
D[illegible]
[illegible]
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: PROPOSED SUNDAY FEATURE ON FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)
TRIP TO QUANTICO

For some time we have been interested in getting one of the wire services to do a round-up feature on phases of FBI activity for use on their Sunday feature service nationwide. At 2:55 p.m., 9-2-59, Mike Kraft of United Press International (UPI), who works on the Washington Capital News Service (the UPI news ticker received here at the Bureau), telephoned Wick. He said he is interested in doing a Sunday type feature on the current session of the FBI National Academy. Wick discussed his plans with him generally suggesting we would be able to furnish him full background data, aims, purposes and accomplishments of the National Academy and would assist in any way possible in making his feature a success.

Kraft said he was very much interested and would also, since he is a photographer as well as a reporter, appreciate the opportunity to visit the Quantico ranges and classrooms on Tuesday, 9-8-59, for the purpose of seeing the FBI National Academy first hand, taking suitable photographs to accompany his article and "getting the feel" for his feature.

OBSERVATION:

One-half of the current class consisting of upwards to 50 men in the National Academy will be at Quantico on Tuesday, September 8. This one-half of the class is scheduled for firearms training September 8, 9 and 10. We could readily allow pictures of their firearms training as well as set up a simulated field problem such as a homicide investigation, a hit-and-run case, classroom work, etc.

It should be pointed out that we are committed to the "Newark Evening News" to provide the opportunity for that paper to similarly take photographs of the Academy and to do a background story on it in mid-September.

94-8-95-
NOT RECORDED
OCT 6 1959

RECOMMENDATION:

That an Agent of the Crime Research Section be designated to take Mr. Kraft of UPI to Quantico at 9:00 a.m., Tuesday, September 8, for the purpose of photographing and preparing feature material on the FBI National Academy. If you agree Mr. Kraft will be so advised. I think this is an excellent opportunity to receive nationwide UPI coverage.

1 - Mr. Tamm
1 - Mr. Sloan, Quantico
1 - Mr. Jones
REW:sak (5)

SEP 9 1959

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Thank you for your very kind note.

The FBI has always been so wonderful to me. I am still around and believe me I would feel lost if I could not do a story now and then about you & the agency.

Hope to see you soon.

Sincerely,

s/Helen Thomas

copy:bak

RECEIVED F B I

Mock —
Rep Bulst
10-13-59

Miss Helen Thomas

EX 100 94-8-95-410

REC- 57 16 OCT 20 1959

Dear Mr Hoover,

Thank you for your very kind note.

The FBI has always been so wonderful to me. I am still around and believe me I would feel lost if I could

FILE

not do a story now and then about you & the agency.

Hope to see you soon. Sincerely Helen Thomas

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: November 20, 1959

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: "TEN MOST WANTED FUGITIVES" PROGRAM
HELEN THOMAS
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)

Helen Thomas of UPI, who is very friendly and formerly served UPI in the Justice Building, telephoned Wick 11-19-59. She said that Julius Frandsen, head of the UPI Bureau here who handles our "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" Program, has asked her to do another round-up story for UPI feature release on the program. She asked if we had available material.

I have had the Crime Research Section get together previously approved data in some detail, bringing it up to date and highlighting the unusual incidents in connection with the program to date from its inception in March, 1950.

The material has been made available to Miss Thomas who was most grateful.

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones

REW:sak
(4)

I had thought the "Top Ten" project had been dropped since no results have been obtained within some months!

62-122

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC-4 94-8-95-411

11-27-59

10 NOV 27 1959

60 DEC 7 1959

CRIM REC. FUGITIVE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: November 24, 1959

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: MACK CHARLES PARKER

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

For record purposes, at 6:30 p. m., 11-23-59, Jim Donovan of United Press International (UPI) telephoned Wick. He said his New York Office is inquiring concerning a report that the "Periscope" section of "Newsweek" will carry a story to the effect the FBI will present evidence to the Federal Grand Jury in Mississippi "next month" to the effect jailers gave the lynch mob keys to Parker's cell. Donovan asked whether we had any comment on this, whether it is a fact, whether new evidence has been developed and finally whether the Grand Jury is to be called in December rather than in January as UPI has heard.

ACTION TAKEN:

Wick told Donovan the FBI has no comment whatsoever to make and he may wish to check with the Department.

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones

REW:sak
(4)

15 NOV 27 1959

94-8-[illegible]
NOT RECORDED
128 NOV 30 1959

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-1440 3-576

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: December 4, 1959

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: CHRISTMAS STORY FOR SUE WAGNER, UPI

You will recall that Sue Wagner, United Press International, asked for a first-person Christmas story of approximately 500 words under Director Hoover's by-line, for publication during the week of December 20, 1959.

A suggested story entitled "Tale Between Cities," based on an incident involving Special Agent [redacted] and which occurred on December 15, 1951, has been prepared and is attached.

b6

RECOMMENDATION:

That, if approved, the enclosed article be returned to Mr. Wick to be furnished to Miss Sue Wagner. ARTICLE HAS BEEN APPROVED BY MR. HOSTON IN DEPARTMENT.

Enclosure

1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosure

LIR:dmk/mlw
(8)

Material given to Miss Wagner 12-11-59.

ENCLOSURE

REC 79

94-8-95-412

EX-117

18 DEC 22 1959

CRIME REC.

62 DEC 30 1959

793

PERS. FILES

December 11, 1959

TALE BETWEEN CITIES

by

John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Christmas stories traditionally include tinsel, trees, plum pudding, holly and mistletoe. This story has none of those things, but it does have giving and gratitude--and an ending that makes it, I think, a most satisfying story of that wonderful Season when every member of every family longs to be at home.

This story began about ten days before Christmas eight years ago. At Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, an FBI Agent, on leave from our New York Office, [redacted] 67-416471-36) was asked to provide transportation to the next large city on his route for a youth who had been ill and who was hopeful of securing a job on his arrival in a distant city.

b6
b7C

The Agent willingly agreed to take the boy as far as Winchester, Virginia. Noting that his passenger appeared to be

NOTE: See Jones to DeLoach memo captioned "Christmas Story for Sue Wagner, UPI" dated 12-4-59.

LIR:jcs
(8)

Tolson
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE 94-8-95-412

extremely young to be seeking a full-time job, the Agent, genuinely interested, began drawing him out. Bit by bit the story developed. The youth had left his New Jersey home, but his reasons for leaving proved to be very different from those of the usual runaway. A junior in high school, this boy had just come out of the hospital where he had been confined for a three-week period with a glandular ailment. His mother, a registered nurse by profession, was widowed, the father having died before the youth was born. The mother bore the burden of rearing the lad and his sister, and caring for her own aged mother as well. The sister had completed high school and secured a job. The youth felt that he also should seek a job and thereby ease his mother's heavy burden. So he had left his home.

Once he had learned the boy's story, the Special Agent sought to convince the youth that his action would in no sense ease the mother's problems, but would add to them, and that it would be much better for all concerned if he were to return to his home. The Agent, meanwhile, had learned the boy had only twenty cents, and that he had spent the previous night in a Salvation Army barracks.

Using all his powers of persuasion, the young Special Agent at last succeeded in convincing the youth that he should go home. As soon as they arrived in Winchester, the Agent purchased a bus ticket to the point nearest the boy's New Jersey home, gave the youngster $5.00, wished him well and bade him good-by.

That is almost the end of the story. The FBI Agent drove to his home. He sent the boy a Christmas card and wrote a note to the mother indicating he was happy to have been able to help her son. He stated that the boy's attitude appeared to be commendable, and he expressed his hope that the youth had arrived home safely.

On his return to New York, the Agent received a Christmas card. In it, the youth who had run away expressed his appreciation for what had been done for him. He would, the boy wrote, never forget the Agent or ever regret returning home. The card was followed by a telephone call from the youth's sister, expressing gratitude in behalf of her mother and herself. The young woman advised that her brother had reached home safely, had returned to school, and was doing well.

That is the end of a Christmas story of a few years ago--or perhaps it isn't, because an act of kindness may have wholly changed the course of a life. But aside from that, the story itself shines, as Shakespeare said, "in a naughty world." And the light from enough such candles can make a Christmas Season throughout the whole year.

(Merchant of Venice - Act V, Sc. 1, Line 90)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: December 4, 1959

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR SIGNED STORY BY DIRECTOR FOR UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)

Reurmemo to Mr. Tolson dated 12-2-59 captioned as above, concerning the request of Sue Wagner of United Press International (UPI) for a Christmas story by the Director. Miss Wagner also indicated that she contemplated a year-end story on unsolved cases in the United States. Inspector Wick recommended that we comply with Miss Wagner's requests. The Director noted "O.K. H."

In accordance with Inspector Wick's suggestion, there are attached write-ups on the two major unsolved kidnaping cases, Charles Fletcher Mattson and Peter David Levine.

RECOMMENDATION:

That if approved, these memoranda be furnished to Miss Wagner.

Enclosures (2)

APPROVED BY EVANS IN INVESTIGATIVE DIV. 12-10-59

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. DeLoach

ULG:jac
(8)

ADDENDUM: REW:ejp, 12-9-59: We will, of course, point out to Miss Wagner that these two important cases remain unsolved among some 600 cases in this category investigated by the FBI.

REC-74 94-8-95-413

15 DEC 22 1959

Material given to Miss Wagner 12-11-59

DEC 30 1959

KIDNAPING OF CHARLES MATTSON
DECEMBER 27, 1936

deceased born 1926

Early in the evening of December 27, 1936, four youngsters were playing in a room at the home of Dr. W. W. Mattson in Tacoma, Washington: Charles Fletcher Mattson, age ten; Billy Mattson, age fourteen; Muriel Mattson, age sixteen; and Virginia Chatfield, age sixteen, a guest in the Mattson home.

At about 9 p.m., an unknown man on the outside started banging on the French doors. With what appeared to be a blue steel .38 caliber revolver, he broke several panes of glass out of a door.

As the man entered the room he was wearing a scarf or bandana across the bridge of his nose, masking the lower portion of his face. The mask slipped and fell down around his throat, however, and the children got a look at his face. He appeared to be about five feet seven or eight inches tall, slight in build, coarse-featured, and between the ages of 25 and 35. He was dressed in a tan checkered cap, zipper jacket and dark trousers. When he spoke, the children noticed some kind of foreign accent and observed that his English was not good.

At first he demanded money. When told that none was there, he seized ten-year-old Charles Fletcher Mattson and said, "We'll take this kid."

As he was backing out of the room with his victim, he dropped a prepared ransom note demanding $28,000 in cash for the safe return of the child.

Charles Mattson was never to be seen alive again. On the morning of January 11, 1937, his body was discovered about 600 feet from the side of a road six miles south of Everett, Washington. Young Charles Mattson had been badly beaten. When discovered, he had been dead not less than five days and perhaps as long as ten days.

NOTE: See Jones to DeLoach memorandum dated 12-4-59 captioned "Request for Signed Story by Director for United Press International (UPI)"

ULG:sfc (8)

94-8-95-413

As soon as the victim's body was found, the full resources of the FBI were concentrated on an exhaustive investigation. A temporary FBI office was established at Tacoma, and a squad of 50 seasoned Agents, working directly under an Assistant Director and an Inspector, were sent in to devote their time exclusively to the Mattson case.

Designating the spot where the boy's body was found as a focal point, Agents made a terrain search in which 1,500 square miles were minutely covered inch by inch in Snohomish, King and Pierce Counties in the State of Washington.

An exhaustive house-to-house neighborhood inquiry was conducted in the vicinity of the Mattson home. All persons interviewed were questioned about suspicious activities or about suspicious persons who may formerly have resided in the neighborhood or who may have been seen there prior to the crime. This extensive inquiry included a check at all gasoline stations and stores, and interviews with all tradespeople and newspaper boys serving the area.

Inquiries were also made at all railroad stations, bus depots, ferries, hotels, rooming houses, hobo jungles and itinerant camps in and around Seattle, Tacoma and Everett.

Inasmuch as an examination of the victim's stomach in the FBI Laboratory at Washington revealed that the boy had eaten breakfast food--probably corn flakes and orange--owners, clerks, managers and attendants of all establishments within the vicinity of Everett, Tacoma and Seattle which carried any kind of groceries or foods were interviewed. Over 2,300 such establishments were contacted.

Inasmuch as the kidnaper was described as wearing a scarf similar to those worn by seamen, and inasmuch as at the time of the kidnaping a general water-front strike was in progress along the Pacific Coast, an investigation was made to determine whether anyone associated with the water front may have been involved in the case.

Wanted circulars bearing detailed descriptions were posted in the hiring halls and meeting places of all unions having any relation whatever to the water front in the entire area. From the various water-front unions Agents obtained a complete list of all union members who were present in the area during the water-front

strike, which began October 15, 1936. Union picket records were checked for the purpose of identifying any union member absent from picket duty during any period pertinent to the kidnaping case. Shipping articles of fifteen ships tied up in the ports of Seattle and Tacoma during the strike revealed the names of all personnel assigned to the ships. The activities of all these individuals were closely examined.

These investigative procedures just mentioned are merely indicative of the comprehensiveness of the investigation which the FBI began on January 11, 1937, when the Mattson boy's body was found.

Dozens of people have voluntarily called at FBI offices throughout the United States and confessed committing this kidnap-murder. Some of these persons have been motivated by a desire for publicity. Others have been suffering from mental or emotional disturbances. In some instances, the confessions have been so logical and clear that exhaustive investigation has been necessary to prove the confessors' innocence.

Through June 30, 1959, the FBI had uncovered 25,730 possible suspects in the Mattson case. Of this total, 25,617 had been eliminated, and there were 113 suspects concerning whom investigation was pending.

KIDNAPING OF PETER DAVID LEVINE
ON FEBRUARY 24, 1938

Peter David Levine, the twelve-year-old son of Murray Levine, a New York attorney, left the Albert Leonard Junior High School, New Rochelle, New York, between 3:30 P. M. and 3:55 P. M., on February 24, 1938.

At about 5:00 P. M., Mrs. Levine received instructions by telephone to proceed to a vacant house in New Rochelle, where she obtained under the front door of this house a letter indicating her son was safe and that the price for his return was $60,000. The letter contained further instructions to be followed as an indication of the willingness of the Levine family to comply with the payment of the ransom money.

On February 28, 1938, a second note was received through an innocent person indicating that this was a matter of life and death and that Peter Levine was suffering from a cold, in view of which the kidnapers desired the payment of the ransom of $60,000 as soon as possible. On the back of this letter was a penciled notation reading, "Dear Dad - Please pay, I want to come home. I have a cold. Your son, Peter" An examination by the FBI Laboratory revealed that the notation was in the handwriting of Peter Levine.

On the early evening of March 1, 1938, the Levine family, in accordance with the instructions of the kidnapers, indicated their willingness to comply with the demands of the abductors in order to obtain the release of their son. On the late afternoon of March 1, 1938, a third ransom note was received, after a second innocent person was instructed by telephone to proceed to a certain location in Larchmont, New York, by one of the abductors. This communication was not transmitted through the United States mails, but it instructed that the payment of ransom should be made between 9:00 P.m. and 10:00 P.m., on March 1, 1938. In addition, it designated an intermediary and reduced the ransom demand to $30,000.

NOTE: See Jones to DeLoach memorandum dated 12-4-59 captioned "Request for Signed Story by Director for United Press International (UPI)."

ULG:sfc:ulg (8)

94-8-95-412 ULG

On March 1, 1938, at 9:00 P.M., the designated intermediary proceeded to the junctions of Barry Avenue, Mamaroneck, New York, and the Boston Post Road. Driving at a speed of approximately 12 miles per hour, the intermediary made four complete round trips on the route indicated by the kidnapers without any attempt being made to obtain the ransom money. At approximately 10:30 P.M., the intermediary returned to his home, and no further communications were received from the kidnapers.

Days and weeks of anxious waiting followed. Peter Levine's father made both radio and newspaper appeals for the return of his son.

On May 29, 1938, at approximately 6:35 P.M., the headless torso of Peter David Levine, immediately unidentifiable, was washed up from Long Island Sound near the breakwater of Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, New York. The victim's father identified the body by means of clothing and various articles found in the pockets. An autopsy failed to indicate how long the victim had been dead, nor could the cause of death be ascertained. It was indicated, however, that the boy had been in the water two or three months. An advanced state of decomposition had set in. The head was missing from the body as were various parts of the arms and legs. Two strands of wire were found around the victim's abdomen, and it was thought that these had been used to weight the child's body when it was thrown into the water.

Shortly after the kidnaping, 30 FBI Agents were assigned to the case and immediately joined forces with the New Rochelle, New York, Police Department, determined to solve the case. As is the custom, however, the kidnapers--as assured by the boy's father in his radio appeals--were given free rein to negotiate for and collect the ransom money for the safe return of their young victim. As is usual in such cases, the distraught Levine family received numerous extortion letters, all promising the safe return of the boy. The recovery of the body on May 29, 1938, put an end to these extortion attempts; however, extensive investigation was conducted with a view to identifying the authors of the communications, as well as ascertaining if they were in any way involved in the kidnaping and slaying of Peter David Levine. Complete investigation as to each of these persons, as well as numerous other suspects, has, thus far, failed to bring about a solution to the kidnaping and slaying; however, investigative effort of the FBI in this connection resulted in conviction and imprisonment of nine youths and men on charges of attempted extortion.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: December 2, 1959

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR SIGNED STORY BY DIRECTOR FOR UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)

At 2:30 p.m. on December 1, 1959, Sue Wagner of United Press International (UPI), who is very friendly and is assigned to Justice Building, came in to see Wick. She said UPI had asked if the Director would be willing to write a signed first-person Christmas story for UPI. It should run upwards to 600 words and would be distributed by UPI features the week of December 20. Miss Wagner said the subject material could revolve around anything the Director wished to talk about and UPI would be most appreciative.

Miss Wagner said further that UPI is contemplating a year-end story on unsolved cases in the United States. The plan is to contact several Federal agencies and major United States police departments and obtain from them one major unsolved case; when put all together this should make an interesting story. Miss Wagner asked whether we could supply the identity of a single unsolved case in the annals of FBI history which would serve her purpose. Wick told her the one case he would suggest is the Charles Fletcher Mattson kidnapping case involving the Tacoma, Washington, boy who was kidnapped December 27, 1936. Since that time we have investigated and eliminated as subjects more than 25,000 individuals and the investigation is still continuing. She was told we could go into some detail as to the scope of our investigation, details of the offense, etc., and certainly would cooperate all-out in this regard. She was also told that another of our major unsolved cases is that involving David Peter Levine, kidnapped February 24, 1938, at New Rochelle, New York. Bodies of both youngsters were later found. We could help on this case also. (We will be able to bring in the fact that these are the only two unsolved cases in more than 600 investigated.)

RECOMMENDATION:

1) That we prepare a first-person Christmas story to be written by the Director for UPI and submitted for your approval within the next several days.

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones
REW/emb
(4)

REC- 74

94-8-95-414

15 DEC 22 1959

62 DEC 31 1959

MORE

2) That we cooperate with UPI in furnishing background data on the Mattson and Levine kidnap cases. I think these two cases can be characterized as our two major unsolved cases.

January 8, 1960

Miss Susan Wagner
Washington Bureau
United Press International
Room 714
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Wagner:

Your article entitled "FBI Solves All But Two of 600 Kidnap Cases" as it appeared in the December 28, 1959, issue of the "Arizona Republic" has been called to my attention.

You have my heartiest congratulations for a well-written, informative and thought-provoking piece which deals with a subject of great interest to the American public. As you well know, kidnaping is one of the most heinous of all crimes, and I am grateful that your article has helped emphasize this fact.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: Susan Wagner is very friendly to the FBI, and there is nothing of a derogatory nature concerning her. We have enjoyed cordial relations with the "Arizona Republic" and Orien Fifer, Jr., its Managing Editor.

NHC:mhd
(5)

ENCLOSURE

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Jones
Belloch
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Sullivan

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JAN 15 1960

JAN 27 1960

JAN 8 3 55 PM '60

FBI READING ROOM

FBI Solves All But Two Of 600 Kidnap Cases

By SUSAN WAGNER

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The FBI has solved 99.7 per cent of the 600 kidnaping cases it has investigated. The other .3 of 1 per cent are two celebrated mysteries.

One of them occurred 23 years ago yesterday. It was the kidnap-slaying of 10-year-old Charles Mattson, of Tacoma, Wash.

The second was the abduction and beheading of 12-year-old Peter David Levine, son of a well-to-do Westchester County, N.Y., attorney, in 1938.

THE OTHER 598 kidnap cases handled since passage of the Lindbergh Law gave the bureau jurisdiction in abduction cases have been solved.

The date of the Mattson kidnaping was Dec. 27, 1936. The time: about 9 p.m. Four youngsters played with their new Christmas toys in the living room of a fashionable English Tudor home in suburban Tacoma, Wash.

They were the three children of Dr. and Mrs. William W. Mattson—Charles, Billy, 14, and Muriel, 16. With them a school friend of Muriel, Virginia Chatfield, 16.

Suddenly the youngsters were startled by a banging on the French doors. A man wearing a tan checkered cap, zipper jacket, and dark trousers shattered several panes of glass with what appeared to be a blue steel .38 caliber revolver.

HE STEPPED into the room. A scarf masked the lower part of his face. It slipped down around his throat, however, and the children saw he was between 25 and 35 and coarse-featured. He was slight and of medium height.

Speaking with a slight foreign accent, the man at first asked for money. When the youngsters said there wasn't any in the house, he approached Charles and said: "We'll take this kid."

As he backed out of the room onto an outside patio, forcing Charles with him, the abductor dropped a ransom note demanding $28,000 for the child's safe return.

Charles Mattson was never seen alive again. His badly beaten body was found 15 days later by the side of a country road near Everett, Wash.

WHEN CHARLES'S body was discovered, the FBI set all the wheels of its elaborate investigative organization in motion. It established a temporary office at Tacoma and detailed 50 special agents to make an inch-by-inch search of three neighboring counties.

An exhaustive house-to-house inquiry was conducted in the vicinity of the Mattson home. Agents checked gas stations, stores, rooming houses, railroad stations, hotels and hobo jungles in Tacoma, Seattle, and Everett in the search for clues.

The FBI laboratory in Washington examined the contents of the victim's stomach and determined that the boy had eaten breakfast food, probably corn flakes, and an orange, just before he died. Tracking down this clue, FBI agents interviewed the owners, clerks, managers, and attendants in some 2,300 establishments that carried any type of food or groceries.

AT THE TIME of the kidnaping, a general waterfront strike had been in progress along the Pacific Coast for about two months. Since the kidnaper was described as wearing a scarf similar to those worn by seamen, the FBI combed the waterfront.

It posted wanted circulars in the hiring halls and meeting places of all the unions involved in West Coast shipping. It compiled a complete list of unions on strike. Picket records were scanned to pick out union members

MR. ORIEN FIFER, JR. M.E.
ARIZONA REPUBLIC
PHOENIX, ARIZONA
12/23/59 - page 22

RE: DIRECTOR'S COMMENTS RE KIDNAP CASES IN BUREAU

94-8-95-415

ENCLOSURE

absent from picket lines at the time of the kidnaping.

As is usually the case in a well-publicized kidnaping, dozens of people presented themselves at FBI offices all over the country to confess the crime. Some were motivated by a desire for publicity, others suffered from mental and emotional disturbances.

AFTER 23 years of intensive investigation, the FBI frankly admits it hasn't even come close to solving the Mattson case. It has eliminated 25,617 out of a total of 25,730 possible suspects and collected a room full of files. The case is still open.

So is the kidnaping of Peter Levine, which occurred a little less than two years later. The circumstances were different but equally grim.

Peter left the Albert Leonard Junior High School in New Rochelle, N. Y., sometime between 3:30 p.m. and 3:55 p.m. on Feb. 24, 1938.

At about 5 p.m. on the same day, according to FBI files, his mother received a telephone call from an unknown man instructing her to go immediately to a vacant house in the New York City suburb. There, she found a letter asking for $60,000 in return for her son.

DURING the following week, the kidnapers contacted two other persons and gave them instructions about recovery of the child. One of these notes, sent on Feb. 28, included a penciled notation. It read: "Dear Dad—Please pay. I want to come home. I have a cold. Your son, Peter." FBI tests confirmed the handwriting was that of the missing youth.

On March 1, about 9 p.m., a designated intermediary drove to the intersection of Barry Avenue and the Boston Post Road in nearby Mamaroneck with ransom money. He crossed and recrossed the intersection four times at a speed of about 12 mph.

No one attempted to approach him, so the intermediary returned home. No further communication was received from the kidnapers. Weeks of anxious waiting followed for the Levines, in the course of which they received numerous extortion letters. Peter's father made both radio and newspaper appeals for the return of his boy.

On May 29, a headless torso, positively identified as the body of Peter Levine, was washed up on a Long Island Sound breakwater near New Rochelle. An autopsy showed that the boy had been in the water for two or three months.

Nine men were sent to prison for attempted extortion in the case. But an investigation by 30 FBI agents assigned to the case has never put the finger on the kidnap-slayer of Peter Levine.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: January 8, 1960

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Gandy

SUBJECT: ANTI-JEWISH VANDALISM
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI) STORY
JANUARY 8, 1960

United Press International (UPI) this morning carries a story to the effect that the FBI is probing anti-Jewish vandalism from Iowa to the Atlantic seaboard. We have received numerous inquiries both from wire services and the press in affected areas.

We are making preliminary inquiry into the receipt of possible extortion letters threatening harm received by a synagogue in Jacksonville. This incident, coupled with the other anti-Semitic activity throughout the country, has apparently prompted UPI and other segments of the press to assume the FBI is investigating these matters.

We have told the callers that the FBI is not investigating anti-Jewish vandalism as such, that in these instances we are maintaining liaison with the police and, of course, the facilities of the FBI Laboratory and Identification Divisions are available to local authorities who are investigating these matters. We will continue to knock down reports the FBI is involved in a widespread investigation of these matters.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones

REW:sak
(5)

94-8-95-416

ENCLOSURE

52 JAN 25 1960

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. McGuire	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C.Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Miss Gandy	

THE WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE OF UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
JAN. 8, 1960
707 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING-PHONES: NATIONAL 8-6821; EXECUTIVE 3-3430.

UPI-1

THE NEWS IN BRIEF

BY UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA--AIR FORCE TRANSPORT HAS LANDED ON ICE FLOW CHARLIE, WHICH IS BREAKING UP IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN, TO RESCUE PERSONNEL.

WASHINGTON--FBI PROBES ANTI-JEWISH VANDALISM FROM IOWA TO ATLANTIC SEABOARD.

WASHINGTON--MEMBERS OF CONGRESS VIEW EISENHOWER'S FORECAST OF $4,200,000,000 BUDGET SURPLUS AS TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.

WASHINGTON--EISENHOWER'S ESTIMATE OF BUDGET SURPLUS BASED ON HOPES FOR BUSINESS BOOM AND TIGHT REIN ON SPENDING.

WASHINGTON--ONE SHORT SENTENCE IN EISENHOWER'S MESSAGE IMPROVES PROSPECTS FOR BIGGER SCHOOL AID BILL.

WASHINGTON--STEELWORKERS' PRESIDENT RIDES OUT STEEL STORM BUT APPEARS CAUGHT IN POLITICAL AFTERMATH.

MIAMI--PILOTS WHOSE AIRLINE HIT BY TWO DISASTERS IN TWO MONTHS CHARGE FAA'S TESTS DAMAGE AIRLINERS.

1/8--GE833A

94-8-95-416

DeLoach & Mohr
1-8-60
race

ENCLOSURE

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

UPI-23

(SWASTIKAS)

THE FBI TODAY LAUNCHED AN INVESTIGATION OF TWO LETTERS, VOWING "DEATH TO ALL JEWS," WHICH WERE PART OF A WAVE OF ANTI-SEMITISM THAT HAS BROKEN OUT FROM IOWA TO THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD.

NAZI-STYLE SWASTIKAS WERE SMEARED ACROSS JEWISH SYNAGOGUES IN DES MOINES, IOWA; MILWAUKEE, WIS.; AND TAMPA AND JACKSONVILLE, FLA. TWO JACKSONVILLE SYNAGOGUES REPORTED RECEIVING THE THREATENING LETTERS.

SEVERAL SIX-POINTED JEWISH STARS OF DAVID AND THE WORDS, "AN EYE FOR AN EYE," WERE SCRATCHED IN CHALK ON THE WALLS OF TWO PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN NEW YORK CITY.

JACKSONVILLE FBI DIRECTOR D. K. BROWN SAID THE TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, THREATENING "DEATH TO ALL JEWS," WERE TURNED OVER TO HIM BY THE JACKSONVILLE JEWISH TEMPLE AND JACKSONVILLE JEWISH CENTER SYNAGOGUE.

BROWN SAID HE WOULD DETERMINE IF THE LETTERS VIOLATED FEDERAL EXTORTION LAWS.

MOST OFFICIALS PASSED OFF THE SWASTIKA-SMEARINGS AS THE WORK OF CRANKS OR PRANKSTERS.

1/8--GE946A

Washington Capital News Service
January 8, 1960

94 - 8-95- 4/16

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Miss Gandy

UPI-213
(SWASTIKAS)
UNITED NATIONS--THE UNITED NATIONS WAS ASKED TODAY TO INVESTIGATE THE DEFACEMENT OF SYNAGOGUES WITH NAZI SWASTIKAS AND OTHER INCIDENTS OF RACIAL INTOLERANCE.

THE REQUEST FOR THE INQUIRY WAS MADE BY THE INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE RIGHTS OF MAN IN A LETTER TO THE SUBCOMM SSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES, WHICH MEETS HERE NEXT MONDAY.

THE LEAGUE IS A CONSULTANT AGENCY ACCREDITED TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

-0-

TAMPA--THE APPEARANCE OF PAINTED SWASTIKAS IN THREE FLORIDA CITIES AND THREATENING LETTERS SENT TO TWO JEWISH CONGREGATIONS TOUCHED OFF AN FBI INVESTIGATION TODAY.

THE NAZI SYMBOLS CROPPED UP IN TAMPA, JACKSONVILLE AND MIAMI. IN ADDITION D.K. BROWN, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE FBI OFFICE IN JACKSONVILLE, SAID TWO LETTERS HAD BEEN TURNED OVER TO HIM WHICH CARRIED THE MESSAGE: "DEATH TO ALL JEWS."

THE LETTERS, ADDRESSED TO THE JACKSONVILLE JEWISH TEMPLE AND JACKSONVILLE JEWISH CENTER SYNAGOGUE, WERE TURNED OVER TO THE FBI TODAY. BROWN SAID HE WAS CHECKING TO SEE IF THEY VIOLATED FEDERAL EXTORTION STATUTES.

THE MESSAGES WERE TYPEWRITTEN AND MAILED AT THE SAME TIME FROM THE JACKSONVILLE POST OFFICE, BROWN SAID. THERE WAS NO WAY OF DETERMINING WHETHER THE LETTERS AND SWASTIKAS WERE IN ANY WAY CONNECTED, THE FBI AGENT SAID.

-0-

DES MOINES, IOWA--TWO SWASTIKAS WERE SCRAWLED ON THE DOORS OF THE BETHEL JACOB SYNAGOGUE EARLY TODAY.

THE SWASTIKAS, INSCRIBED WITH BLACK CRAYON, WERE DISCOVERED BY A CUSTODIAN. SPOKESMEN OF THE SYNAGOGUE SAID THEY "DIDN'T THINK MUCH ABOUT IT."

"THE MORE THESE THINGS ARE PUBLICIZED, THE MORE THEY SNOWBALL," ONE OFFICIALS SAID.

-0-

MILWAUKEE, WIS.--A SMALL GERMAN SWASTIKA, ABOUT FOUR INCHES ACROSS, WAS FOUND PENCILED ON A WALL IN THE MILWAUKEE FEDERAL BUILDING TODAY.

-0-

NEW YORK--SEVERAL STARS OF DAVID AND THE WORDS "AN EYE FOR AN EYE" WERE FOUND INSCRIBED IN CHALK ON THE WALLS OF TWO MANHATTAN CVURCHES TODAY.

POLICE SAID THE SIX-POINTED STARS, SYMBOL OF THE JEWISH FAITH, WERE DISCOVERED ON THE INTERDENOMINATIONAL RIVERSIDE CHURCH AND ON THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, THE SEAT OF THE NEW YORK EPISCOPAL DIOCESE.

94-1-117--EGS

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. [redacted]

DATE: 1/8/60

FROM : W. B. Wal[redacted]

SUBJECT: ABDUCTION OF JACK CHARLES PARKER
FROM THE PEARL RIVER COUNTY JAIL
POPLARVILLE, MISSISSIPPI
APRIL 24, 1950

Mr. St. John Barrett of the Civil Rights Division telephonically advised SA C. L. McGowan of the Criminal Section that he had received information that the United Press representative who was covering the Grand Jury action in Biloxi, Mississippi, made the statement that he had read the FBI report in the Parker case. Barrett stated that the Department's copy of the information furnished to the Governor was in the possession of Ben Brooks, departmental attorney, at Biloxi, Mississippi, and Barrett desired to know whether or not the summary furnished to Governor Coleman of Mississippi contained the property stamp; that is, the statement that the report and the contents thereof are not to be distributed outside of the agency to which loaned.

Mr. Barrett advised that he realized that if the property stamp were affixed and the report had been passed around, no legal action whatsoever could be initiated, but he thought that perhaps the prosecutor or someone in his office could be subpoenaed before the Grand Jury and a little pressure applied in that way.

ACTION

Mr. Barrett was telephonically advised on 1/8/60 by SA McGowan that the Bureau's copy of the memorandum dated 7/28/59 did not contain a property stamp. Mr. Barrett was further advised that communications directed to individuals outside of the Federal Government, such as letters to private citizens, communications directed to police agencies, normally do not contain the property stamp as such information is being passed to the particular recipient for his use. Mr. Barrett was advised that such information is thoroughly reviewed before being furnished to individuals outside of the Federal Government.

Inasmuch as the Department's file (which is currently in the possession of the departmental attorney at Biloxi, Mississippi) contains the information as to whether or not the property stamp is affixed, a separate memorandum is not being furnished to the Department at this time.

CLM:aco
(5)

NOT RECORDED
128 JAN 14 1960

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-14403-364

January 20, 1960

Mr. Lyle C. Wilson
Vice President
United Press International
714 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Lyle:

It would be rather difficult to adequately express the extent of appreciation all of us in the FBI feel after reading your excellent column, "The Fine Hand of the FBI," in today's papers. Although many hours of sacrifice, devotion to duty and hard work were engaged in by FBI employees in the Apalachin case, the general public had little or no knowledge of the FBI's participation in this case.

Speaking to an old friend, I guess you might sum up my feelings by usage of the old phrase, "Good things come to those who wait." You have certainly made this true in our case by acknowledging in a factual manner the role played by the FBI in the Apalachin case. We are very grateful for your continued friendship and support and sincerely hope that this same bond may continue for many, many years.

Sincerely,

MAILED 20
JAN 20 1960
COMM-FBI

Mr. Jones (Sent Direct)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram

SDD:sjk (4)

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62 FEB 1 1960

JAN 20 2 05 PM '60
RECD-READING ROOM
F B I

EX-135

REC. 32 94-8-95-

18 JAN 27 1960

0-19 (Rev. 1-11-60)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

The Fine Hand of the FBI

By Lyle C. Wilson

WHEN the chips were down in the trial of 20 delegates to the Apalachin hoodlum convention, it was the Federal Bureau of Investigation that came up with most of the evidence which sent the gangsters to jail.

U. S. District Judge Irving Kaufman in New York laid on sentences of from three to five years. The mob was found guilty of no more than conspiracy to refuse to talk and thus to protect themselves by withholding from the Government the purpose of their Apalachin meeting.

The nature of the crime alleged put the matter within FBI jurisdiction. It is not generally understood that the authority for the areas of investigation by the FBI are precisely defined and limited by law or executive order. Congress enacted a law after the kidnaping of the Lindbergh baby to authorize the FBI to act in kidnap cases.

Kidnaping is one of 46 items within FBI jurisdiction by act of Congress or executive order. The list ranges from anti-trust investigations to enforcement of the Mann Act which forbids the interstate transportation of a female for prostitution, debauchery or other immoral purposes.

The FBI got into the Apalachin case because it is the U. S. investigative agency responsible for protecting the Government against fraud. In this instance, the fraud consisted of "the misrepresentation or concealment of facts concerning matters within the jurisdiction of the Government."

Smart New York State police work in detecting the hoodlums' presence in Apalachin and in taking instant action was widely remarked before and during the trial. A run-down of the proceedings will show, however, that the FBI furnished approximately 80 per cent of the evidence produced against the hoodlum delegates.

Sixteen FBI agents and one former agent were witnesses for the Government. Thirty-three statements introduced by the Government in connection with the trial were prepared as a result of FBI investigation.

The public is little aware of such phases of FBI operations. The communist, fellow traveller and other left-wing operators who, from time to time, attempt to oust Director J. Edgar Hoover or otherwise hamper the operations of the FBI are better informed than is the general public about what the FBI does and why.

There were a couple of more sorties against the FBI during the Truman Administration, apparently encouraged by what their promoters interpreted as President Truman's chilly attitude toward the organization. None of these got off the ground altho there was published a book denouncing the FBI and proposing Mr. Hoover's ouster.

This book was denounced in the Senate as "an utterly biased piece of propaganda." The author was Max Lowenthal, a Truman associate during HST's Senate days. Mr. Lowenthal, for example, accused Mr. Hoover of reaching out on his own in 1940 for authority to investigate subversive activities in particular and internal security in general.

What Mr. Lowenthal must have known but did not mention was that on Sept. 6, 1939, FDR by executive order instructed Mr. Hoover to "take charge of investigative work in matters relating to espionage and sabotage."

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News 31
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date 1-20-60

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : **Mr. Mohr**

DATE: **January 12, 1960**

FROM : **C. D. DeLoach**

SUBJECT: **HAROLD NOEL ARROWSMITH, JR.**
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
GEORGE LINCOLN ROCKWELL
RACIAL MATTERS

Julius Frandsen of United Press International (UPI), who is very friendly to the Bureau, telephoned and advised Wick that two papers which carried stories about 1 1/2 years ago concerning Rockwell are being threatened with suit by him. Rockwell is the son of a former Baltimore Canon of an Episcopal church. Arrowsmith supplied some of the money for Rockwell's activities in Arlington and, in fact, owned the house from which Rockwell operated until recently when Arrowsmith had him evicted

[redacted]

[redacted]

Enclosures

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones

NOT RECORDED
25 JAN 22 1960

25 JAN 21 1960

52 JAN 27 1960

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-57542-10

b6

(1)

HAROLD NOEL ARROWSMITH, JR.

The "New York Journal American" for 10-13-58 quoted Arrowsmith as stating he owned the house in Arlington, Virginia, where George L. Rockwell lived. Arrowsmith said he spent money hating the Jews because the history of communism shows that Jews are behind the red movement.

The "New York World Telegram and Sun" of 10-22-58 relates that Arrowsmith and Rockwell first met at Newport News, Virginia, early in 1958 and neither of the men could pinpoint the reasons for their attacks on "communist Zionists." Arrowsmith said he attended many schools, Harvard, John Hopkins and Ohio State Universities and several institutions in Europe. He was reported as stating that he studied race biology and that subject was probably his principal interest. He said his research had left him no time for marriage.

The "New York Post" of 10-19-58 discussed the letter Rockwell wrote to Wallace Allan, one of the bombing suspects in Georgia, in which letter Rockwell referred to the "fat cat" and the "big blast" being set for the next week. It was reported that the term "fat cat" had reference to Arrowsmith as a financial angel back of the distribution of anti-Semitic propaganda in the South and the "big blast" allegedly referred to a concentrated distribution of a large volume of anti-Semitic literature.

In the "New York Post" of 10-19-58 Arrowsmith was described by his mother as devoting his full time to studies and research of Nordic and Mediterranean racial characteristics to prove his belief that Nordic stock is superior. This newspaper also mentioned that Arrowsmith had contributed $300 to the unsuccessful Senate campaign of Rear Admiral John G. Crommelin who was described as a "open anti-Semite."

The "Washington Post and Times Herald" of 10-18-58 in describing Arrowsmith's anti-Jewish activities reported that he helped support "The Virginian," an anti-Jewish magazine and paid for subscriptions of the publication which were sent to embassies in the U.S. and overseas and to metropolitan newspapers. It also reported that he paid for the distribution of the "American Mercury" and related that "[illegible] for freshmen in this field and "The [illegible] Arrowsmith [illegible]

94-8-95-

ENCLOSURE

(1)

the years but first started when he changed preparatory schools. "I transfered from one social selective school to one where they had Jew boys and Negroes," he said. "That was too much. It was a shock." He said the transfer was for academic reasons and at that time he was preparing for a diplomatic career.

The article continued in describing Arrowsmith as living on income from investments. He also stated he believed racial segregation a necessary evil as he was sensitive by nature and didn't like to see Negroes humiliated.

The "Washington Post and Times Herald" of 10-17-58 reported that Arrowsmith was questioned by the FBI in Alexandria on the previous evening (October 16). The paper reported that Arrowsmith lived with his mother in Baltimore's exclusive Guilford section. His mother stated that fortunately he does not have to earn his own living.

(2)

In connection with the bombing of the Jewish Temple in Atlanta, Georgia, in October, 1958, allegations were made that the bombers were members of "hate" groups. These "hate" groups were described as being anti-Semitic as well as opposing integration of the races and George Lincoln Rockwell, self-styled Nazi of Arlington, Virginia, was named as being in sympathy with the bombers. In determining the accuracy of these allegations investigation was conducted

b6
b7C

Rockwell lived and published "The Virginian." This was an extremely anti-Semitic paper.

January 26, 1960

Mr. Dal Brix
Bureau Chief
United Press International
940 Third Street
San Diego, California

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

Dear Mr. Brix:

My associates and I deeply appreciate your assistance in publicizing our appeal to the public for information in connection with the recent disappearance and death of Mary Lou Olson of National City, California. Mr. Frank L. Price, Special Agent in Charge of our San Diego Office, has kept me advised of your wholehearted cooperation, and I want you to know that we are certainly grateful.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 27
JAN 26 1960
COMM-FBI

EX 101
REC-15 94-8-95

RECD-READING ROOM JAN 27 F B I

1 - San Diego
1 - Mr. Rosen

13 JAN 27 1960

NOTE: Bureau files reflect no information identifiable with Dal Brix.

b6

Tolson
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Sullivan
Room

GEM:iij (6)

62 FEB 1 1960

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

LYLE C. WILSON
VICE PRESIDENT
GENERAL WASHINGTON MANAGER
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

February 18, 1960

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Edgar:

This is to impose on you with a request that you speak in September before a regional conference of United Press International client editors which will take place here in the Statler-Hilton Hotel.

The editors will represent our Eastern Division which embraces Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, Kentucky and Washington, D.C. There will be editors from other parts of the country but whether the conference will be truly national in scope I do not yet know.

Thursday and Friday, September 22-23, have been fixed for the conference. The agenda is being worked out but is not yet in sufficient detail for me to suggest a precise time at which we would like you to address the editors.

I would appreciate it a lot if you could undertake this one.

Sincerely,

Lyle C. Wilson

REC-4 94-8-95-419

EX-131

EXP. PROC.
FEB 19 1960

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NOTED

REC-4 94-8-95-419

EX-131

February 24, 1960

Mr. Lyle C. Wilson
Vice President
United Press International
714 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Lyle:

Many thanks for your letter of February 18 cordially inviting me to address the regional conference of United Press International, Eastern Division, next September.

While this is something I would certainly like to do especially in view of your personal interest, I deeply regret that the uncertainty of my schedule precludes my acceptance. Unfortunately, I am unable to make plans of this nature with any assurance that I will be in a position to fulfill them, and, of course, it would be unfair to indicate a tentative acceptance and then later have to cancel because of an emergency situation. I do hope that you can appreciate the difficulties involved. If you desire to have someone represent me on this occasion, I would deem it an honor to designate one of my top Assistants to make this appearance.

MAILED 19
FEB 21 1960
COMM-FBI

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,
EDGAR

1 - Mr. DeLoach

NOTE: Mr. Lyle C. Wilson is on the Special Correspondents' List. In the event he desires a speaker, Mr. DeLoach will handle.

HFT:ncr
(6)

FEB 24 2 13 PM '60
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

FEB 24 2 01 PM '60
FBI

Wilson
Mohr
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DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAR 3

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : **Mr. Mohr**

DATE: **February 19, 1960**

FROM : **C. D. DeLoach**

SUBJECT: **CARYL CHESSMAN**
Information concerning

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

At 5:25 p.m., Sue Wagner of the United Press International called at my office and talked to Kemper.

She stated that a source close "to Governor Brown"/had indicated that information had been furnished him by the FBI which had come from London, England, which involved the Chessman case. He stated further that the information had been delivered to the Governor by a courier of the FBI.

She asked what comment we desired to make. Kemper told her the FBI had no comment to make in connection with this matter, and any comment would have to come from the Governor.

As you know, the data from the Legat, London, stating the service man used the same modus operandi as Chessman was delivered by SAC Auerbach of San Francisco to the Governor's mansion, February 19, 1960.

ACTION:

For information.

94-8-95
NOT RECORDED
FEB 25 1960

10 FEB 25 1960

930987

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Rosen

ADDENDUM: (REW:geg) 2-19-60

ECK:geg
(4)

Pursuant to your instructions, SAC Auerbach of the San Francisco Office, at 8:20 p.m. today, was instructed by Wick to answer all inquiries in above matter with a strict "no comment" henceforth. Auerbach said he understood and stated he has only received the one inquiry from United Press International thus far.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 44-7740-30

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : **Mr. Mohr** DATE: **February 3, 1960**

FROM : **C. D. DeLoach**

SUBJECT: **PRESENTATIONS IN THE DIRECTOR'S OFFICE FEBRUARY 4, 1960**

8155

Associated Press and United Press International both called and inquired concerning the two presentations in the Director's Office tomorrow. They are as follows:

(1) At 9:50, pinning of the Director by Cub Scout Eddy, son of Special Agent Alfred Eddy. Previous background memoranda have been furnished on this presentation.

(2) At 10:30, presentation by the Reserve Officers Assocation of the United States.

Both news services have indicated they may send a photographer up for both occasions.

Kemper will coordinate.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Ingram
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Tour Room

ECK:geg
(5)

NOT RECORDED
191 FEB 10 1960

4 FEB

CRIME

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

52 Feb 18

copy retained for Mr. Tolson 8:38 am 2/4/60 ECK

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
914 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING, N.W.
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

March 31, 1960

Mr. Franklin Floete, Administrator
General Services Administration
General Services Building
18th and F Streets, NW
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Floete:

This letter is to protest the outrageous conduct of two of your employes, guards, on Saturday, March 26, in the old Post Office Building, 12th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.

These guards manhandled two United Press International photographers who had come to the building by arrangement with -- perhaps by invitation of -- the FBI. They were in the building in their capacities as news photographers to photograph persons involved in a case in which the FBI had jurisdiction.

The UPI photographers were Mr. Stanley Tretick and Mr. Ed Alley, both veterans of the Washington assignment and possessed, to the best of our knowledge, with adequate identification and credentials.

Enclosed with this letter is Mr. Tretick's report of the incident. I hope you will read it and obtain from your guards such explanation as they may have and, further, that you will advise me of their explanation. There are, of course, two sides to all stories. I would like to hear the guards' side of this one. Mr. Tretick and Mr. Alley are quite willing to make their statement under oath and subject to the perjury statutes.

I have no doubt of the accuracy of their report although the mad conduct of the GSA guards is wholly incompre-

1 ENCLOSURE

REC- 19 94-8-95-420

15 APR 11 1960

CRIM. REC.

EXP. PROC.

APR 1 1960

hensible to me. It appears to have been unprovoked, inexcusable and to demand punitive action toward an assurance that other uniformed tiny caesars will have foreknowledge of the penalties of such misbehavior. The incident is a shocking example of what should not be.

A GSA Guard Sergeant also got into the act last Saturday. He demanded of Mr. Tretick a pass for the camera which our photographer carried into the building. We are unaware of any such specific credential. Mr. Tretick produced his White House pass and was told by the Sergeant that it was no good in his jurisdiction.

Your sergeant must be quite a man, although I don't rate highly as a non-com. Please advise us with respect to the camera pass demanded by the sergeant. Is any such credential necessary and, if not, what does the sergeant have to say for himself?

Sincerely,

Lyle C. Wilson
Vice President
General Washington Manager
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

Enclosure

CC: The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover

ejj-wcp/nx
ft/nx
gg/wa

REC- 19 94 — 420

April 5, 1960

Mr. Lyle C. Wilson
Vice President
United Press International
714 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Lyle:

I received a copy of your letter dated March 31, 1960, addressed to Mr. Franklin Floete, Administrator, General Services Administration. It was thoughtful of you to keep us advised of the encounter between the two United Press International photographers and the General Services Administration building guards.

We, of course, knew nothing about this incident until after its occurrence. Upon learning the facts, I immediately instructed DeLoach to look into the matter and to be of every possible assistance to your photographers and a number of the reporters who were on the scene.

I want you to know that we deeply appreciate your continuing cooperation and great assistance. We want to extend all courtesies to you or your representatives at all times.

Sincerely,
Edgar

MAILED 8
APR - 5 1960
COMM-FBI

CDD:sak:bli
(5)

1 - Mr. Morrell, Room 4235 (sent direct)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

61 APR 13 1960

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-20 (Rev. 1-11-60)

Tolson _____
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W.C. Sullivan ___
Tele. Room ____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

UPI-33
(PROTEST)

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL TODAY PROTESTED TO THE GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION AGAINST THE ROUGHING UP OF TWO UPI PHOTOGRAPHERS BY GUARDS AT A GOVERNMENT BUILDING HERE.

LYLE C. WILSON, UPI VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL WASHINGTON MANAGER, TOLD GSA ADMINISTRATOR FLOETE IN A LETTER, "THE MAD CONDUCT OF THE ...GUARDS IS WHOLLY INCOMPREHENSIBLE TO ME."

"IT APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN UNPROVOKED, INEXCUSABLE AND TO DEMAND PUNITIVE ACTION TOWARD AN ASSURANCE THAT OTHER UNIFORMED TINY CAESARS WILL HAVE FOREKNOWLEDGE OF THE PENALTIES OF SUCH MISBEHAVIOR," WILSON WROTE.

"THE INCIDENT IS A SHOCKING EXAMPLE OF WHAT SHOULD NOT BE."

UPI PHOTOGRAPHERS STANLEY TRETICK AND ED ALLEY WERE PHYSICALLY EJECTED BY GUARDS LAST SATURDAY WHEN THEY WENT TO THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING TO PHOTOGRAPH A 5-YEAR-OLD DEAL, N.J., GIRL TAKEN FROM HER HOME BY BABY SITTERS. THE PHOTOGRAPHERS WERE TRYING TO CALL AN FBI FIELD OFFICE IN THE BUILDING.

WILSON ALSO SENT A COPY OF HIS LETTER TO FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER.

4/1--GE1015A

94 — 8-95-420

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Mohr

DATE: March 26, 1960

FROM: C D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ELMER JENE POLLARD;
LOLA ODEAN POLLARD;
DARCY GREEN - VICTIM
KIDNAPING

At approximately 10:55 AM this morning, Mr. Zimmerman of United Press International (UPI) informed Mr. Kemper of my office that one of the UPI photographers, who was attempting to obtain pictures at the Washington Field Office in connection with the captioned matter had been mauled by a General Services Administration (GSA) guard. Mr. Kemper informed Zimmerman that we had no details regarding the matter and, in fact, neither my office or the Washington Field Office knew that photographers were attempting to get in the Old Post Office Building.

I discussed the matter with you and immediately went over to the Washington Field Office. I was informed there by the guard force that a UPI photographer, whose identity was not known, attempted to force his way through the revolving door at the 12th and Pennsylvania Avenue entrance to the Old Post Office Building. The guards specifically told him he could not be admitted without a pass. There followed an exchange of words between the photographer and the guard, eventually resulting in the photographer becoming quite unruly. According to the guard force, the photographer in question pulled out a White House pass from his pocket and stated "this should allow me to enter anywhere." With that statement he pushed on the revolving door, however, the guard maintained his position and held the door shut. The photographer's hand slipped and was cut slightly on the wrist and hand by the glass door.

I talked with the seven reporters and photographers that were assembled outside the Washington Field Office and elaborated somewhat upon the details of the captioned matter. They were completely happy and thoroughly understood the fact that the FBI had no physical control over the Old Post Office Building premises. They are also quite aware of the fact they were not being kept out of the building at FBI instructions.

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones
[illegible]
(5)

94-8 [illegible]
NOT RECORDED
46 MAR 31 1960

24 MAR 31 1960

67 APR 4 1960

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Afterwards, I talked to Sy Fishbein of the Washington Post whom I understood was preparing a story regarding the matter. Fishbein, after understanding the facts, indicated he planned to pursue the matter no further.

I checked with SAC Gale and ASAC McAndrews who were in their office at the time of the incident. They both advised that no instructions were issued by their office in connection with keeping reporters and photographers out of the building. They, however, indicated, and I told them this was entirely proper, that in the event the reporters and photographers did gain access to the building, they should not be allowed to question the little girl who is the victim in this case, that this should be left entirely up to the parents of the little girl when they arrive at 4 PM this afternoon. I also told SAC Gale that quite naturally we could not let a mob of reporters and photographers within the confines of the Washington Field Office space and that the entire question of their entrance into the building was one for GSA to resolve.

Jack Carley called from Memphis, Tennessee at 3 PM today to advise that UPI had sent out wirephotos reflecting pictures of the above-mentioned altercation. The "cutline" on the wirephotos reflected that the GSA guards were "FBI guards." Although we had already explained the facts of this matter thoroughly to Zimmerman of UPI, I again called UPI and this time talked with Julius Frandsen, one of the top officials of the Washington Bureau of UPI. I told Julius the circumstances and he expressed immediate apologies and stated UPI would change the cutline and also correct the matter in a further statement over the wire services.

ACTION:

For information.

DL is most unfortunate that such a story went out for we may never catch up with it.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

FROM : F. A. FROHBOSE

DATE: March 24, 1960

1-Parsons
1-Mohr
1-DeLoach
1-Belmont
1-Baumgardner
1-Donahoe
1-Liaison
1-File

Parsons
Mohr
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

SUBJECT: FLIGHTS OVER CUBA

My memorandum dated March 23, 1960, furnished copy of Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) press release regarding establishment of Flight Information Center (FIC) in Florida to prevent and control unauthorized plane flights over Cuba. United Press International (UPI) release of March 23, 1960, contained similar data to the FAA release but included comment that on receipt of information re proposed flights to foreign countries, "The Center will immediately alert the FBI or other appropriate agencies." The Director noted on UPI release, "Nail down just what was said as to FBI. H."

On March 24, 1960, Mr. Ray Greenfield, Chief of Security, FAA, advised Liaison Agent he had contacted all officials concerned with the FIC project or with releases to the press and ascertained no conversation was had with UPI relating to FBI. He felt UPI may have included their own opinion in making such reference. Greenfield stated the UPI release was obviously based on the FAA release sent out earlier on March 23, 1960 to news media for release in AM editions, March 24, 1960. In this regard, it is noted that attached clippings from "Evening Star" on March 23, 1960, and "Washington Post" of March 24, 1960, discuss program against illegal flights but do not mention the FBI.

Greenfield advised, however, that at 4:30 P.M. March 23, 1960, Richard Shea, Office of Public Affairs, FAA, was called by a reporter of the Cleveland "Plain Dealer". In referring to the FAA release statement re FAA responsibility to coordinate activities of all Federal agencies involved, the reporter asked what other agencies would be involved. Shea told the reporter that INS, Customs, and possibly FBI would be involved. He stated he only mentioned FBI since the Bureau disseminates data to the other agencies and a flight situation could involve a violation of interest to FBI. Greenfield advised he regrets FAA employee mentioned the FBI to the press, though not in conversation with UPI, and even though the UPI reference did not include FBI in operation of the FIC.

Regarding reference to FBI in UPI release, it is noted UPI came out in early PM, March 23, while above FAA conversation with the reporter took place at 4:30 P.M. and would have no connection with UPI statement.

2 ENCLOSURE

2 ENCLOSURES

PHF:sal (9) Enclosure

94

NOT RECORDED
184 APR 5 1960

25 MAR 31 1960

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 2-00-216

5-

Frohbose to Belmont
RE: FLIGHTS OVER CUBA

OBSERVATIONS:

From the foregoing, it appears we have a denial that reference to FBI was made by FAA to UPI and that the UPI reference to FBI would not have emanated from the FAA employee's conversation with the Cleveland "Plain Dealer" reporter. In view of this, and Greenfield's feeling that UPI may have mentioned FBI on its own, if it is desired that the UPI reference to FBI be further pinned down, it is believed we should go to UPI directly to ascertain how FBI came to be mentioned by release.

I think we would just raise further speculation by doing this Q

I suggest we not contact UPI for further explanation

GRE 3/24

I agree

K

Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

U.S. to Invoke Rules to Curb Cuba Flights

By the Associated Press

New controls to stop illegal flights and delivery of arms to Cuba are expected to be set up shortly.

The Federal Aviation Agency, it was learned today, is preparing to issue regulations designed to keep the Government informed of all flights from the Southeastern United States.

While the orders would cover flights destined for any foreign point, their main purpose would be to eliminate further incidents arousing ill feeling between this country and Cuba.

United States officials are investigating the shooting down of a light plane in Cuba on Monday. The regime of Prime Minister Fidel Castro has charged the two Americans aboard, Harold Rundquist of Miami and William J. Shergales of West Hollywood, Fla., were attempting to pick up allies of ousted President Fulgencio Batista.

Headquarters for the new control center reportedly would be in Miami.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date 5/23/60

14-
ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Mohr
Parsons
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McGuire
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Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

FAA Stiffens Controls On Flights to Cuba

By Donald May
United Press International

The Government cracked down yesterday on illegal flights by private United States planes to Cuba and illicit arms shipments by air to foreign countries.

It appealed to the public for information leading to the conviction of persons engaged in such activities. The Customs Bureau offered a $5000 reward to tipsters who learn of any plans for unauthorized shipment of arms or ammunition to Cuba or any other foreign country.

The Government also called on all plane operators and aircraft charter and rental agencies in Florida, Georgia and Alabama to report on any persons seeking to charter or rent aircraft. This would not apply to persons who are well-known to fixed-base operators.

The crackdown was ordered by the Federal Aviation Agency in the wake of a Cuban flight by two Americans, now being held by the Fidel Castro government. Cuba has accused the two pilots of trying to rescue supporters of the old Batista regime.

The new measures called for the establishment of a Flight Information Center at the Immigration and Naturalization Service headquarters in Miami.

The $5000 reward will go to anyone supplying original information leading to the seizure of arms intended for illegal export and the conviction of the persons involved.

Anyone having such information was asked to make a collect telephone call to the Flight Information Center, Miami, or the nearest United States Customs office. The Flight Information Center's Miami telephone number is FRanklin 7-1495.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date 9/24/60

94-

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

United Press Associations
INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

Written From

CLEVELAND BUREAU
PRESS BUILDING
CLEVELAND 14, OHIO

April 1, 1960

Mr. Edward F. Hargett
Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Ed:

I want you to know how much I appreciate the fine cooperation we have been getting from your office on stories in this area. It has added considerably to the effectiveness of our news operation.

I have one suggestion. Your men can save time in making calls if we are near the top of the list. Our local radio circuit goes to every radio and TV station in the city and any story called in to our bureau goes out to those stations within a few minutes after we get it. I don't want to suggest cutting off calls to any station which has a standing order with you, but in any case where you are rushed, one call to us will hit them all.

Sincerely
D. W. Talbott
David W. Talbott

94-8-95-421
ENCLOSURE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 4-6-60

FROM : SAC, Cleveland

SUBJECT: UNITED PRESS
PRESS RELEASES

There is attached hereto a letter dated April 1, 1960, which was received from David W. Talbott, Northern Ohio Manager of United Press, in which he thanks this office for the fine cooperation he has been getting.

He also suggests that he be placed near the top of the list on our press releases, pointing out that all radio and television stations in Cleveland subscribe to his service and one call to him would hit them all.

I acknowledged receipt of this letter and advised him that we will continue to call him promptly, but that most of the radio and television stations also have requested us to call them directly.

2-Bureau (Enclosure)
1-Cleveland
EEH:DG
(3)

EX-105

94-8-95-421

REC-82 5 APR 12 1960

ENCLOSURE

53 APR 13 1960

United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

ERNEST BARCELLA
BUREAU MANAGER, WASHINGTON BUREAU
714 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

March 18, 1960.

Mr. R.E. Wick
Room 5640,
FBI Headquarters,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Bob:

If the Director keeps a scrapbook, he might like to have the enclosed.

This is the first of what I expect to be heavy returns on a darned good piece.

My thanks and best wishes to the Boss, and to you, too.

Sincerely,

Ernest Barcella

EX- 105
REC- 30 94-8-95-422

APR 19 1960

1- ENCLOSURE

ack 3-24-60 RFL:dkp 8-RWK

EX-105
REC-30 94-8-72-422

March 24, 1960

Mr. Ernest Barcella
Bureau Manager, Washington Bureau
United Press International
714 National Press Building
14th and F Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Barcella:

Your letters of March 18, 1960, and March 21, 1960, with enclosures, addressed to Inspector Robert E. Wick, have been brought to my attention. I did want to personally thank you for your thoughtfulness in making available the clippings concerning my recent statement on the alarming increase in crimes of violence throughout our Nation, and the fine acceptance of it by the New England papers is particularly gratifying.

I found your generous comments most encouraging, and I am certain that the highly effective manner in which my remarks were brought to the attention of your readers will serve to alert the American public to this urgent problem.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 10
MAR 24 1960
COMM-FBI

NOTE: We have had limited cordial correspondence with Mr. Barcella, last outgoing 12-14-59. Mr. Wick and Mr. DeLoach have had very cordial relations with him, and he has furnished Mr. Wick additional clippings re-[illegible] the excellent coverage afforded the Director's statement concerning the increase in crimes of violence during 1959 which was furnished Miss Sue Wagner, United Press International, Washington, D. C., 3-15-60. Barcella's letter of March 21 and clippings regarding the New England papers presently in the Director's Office. Information concerning them furnished by Inspector Wick.

RWB:bla/mca
(3)

Please name on special mailing list

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Nease
Tamm
Trotter
C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

APR 25 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI Chief Labels Crime Challenge to Nation

An FBI report on crime in 1959 says there was an "alarming" increase in lawbreaking last year. United Press International asked FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to write this dispatch commenting on the report. Following Hoover's statement is a summary of the report.

By J. EDGAR HOOVER
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Written For
United Press International

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Almost daily, newspaper headlines blare forth tales of brutal violence: Mass killings, the slaughter of entire families, the battering of children into lifeless pulps.

These atrocities are not confined to any one section of this nation. They occur with ragic frequency throughout the country. A feeling of terror is inculcated in the hearts of many citizens.

The most recet FBI statistics concerning crime point up the growing seriousness of these violations. Crimes of violence continued to spiral upward in 1959. Aggravated assaults jumped seven per cent over 1958; murder five per cent; rapes four per cent. In cities between 500,000 and 750,000 in population, murders increased by a shocking 21 per cent.

These vicious crimes present a grave challenge to the nation today. Law enforcement must have the wholehearted cooperation of every citizen.

Vigorous action must be undertaken by all elements of society. To ignore the threat of these crimes of violence can only lead to disaster.

Here is a summary of the preliminary 1959 FBI crime report on which Hoover based his plea:

As a whole, major crimes went up one per cent over 1958. Robberies and burglaries declined.

Violent crimes against individuals jumped y 7 per cent. In this category, aggravated assaults were up 7 per cent, murders 5 per cent and rapes 4 per cent.

Murders rose y 21 per cent in cities of between 500,000 and 700,000 population.

Arrests of juveniles — persons under 18 years of age — went up 5 per cent. Increases occurred in both large and small metropolitan areas.

Arrests of adults showed almost no change.

There was a 2 per cent increase in auto thefts, and a one per cent rise in major larcenies. The number of burglaries was virtually unchanged, while robberies declined 4 per cent.

New York City led the nation in homicdes, wth 390, followed by Chicago with 330, Los Angeles 134, Philadelphia 119, and Houston, Tex., 115.

94-8-95-422

Boston Eve. American
March 17, 1960

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : **Mr. Mohr**

DATE: **April 12, 1960**

FROM : **C. D. DeLoach**

SUBJECT: **SUE WAGNER**
REQUEST FOR ASSISTANCE ON
ARTICLE RE INTERNAL REVENUE
SERVICE AND VIRGINIA HILL

Sue Wagner, who covers the Department for UPI, called today and advised she was very interested in the lead article in this month's Law Enforcement Bulletin and plans to do a special feature item concerning it. This article by H. Allen Long of the Internal Revenue Service is captioned "Criminal Aspects of Tax Violations Under U. S. Laws."

Miss Wagner was particularly interested in the reference to Virginia Hill, the well-publicized paramour of the late "Bugsy" Siegel. Miss Wagner wanted to know if we might be able to help her with some general background data regarding Hill who is presently a fugitive.

RECOMMENDATION: United Press International

We are checking files to see what we can come up with in the way of public source data and anecdotal information which will be of assistance to Miss Wagner.

1 - Mr. Jones

HPL/sfc;emb
(3)

4/13

EX- 105
REC- 46 94-8-95-423

11 APR 21 1960

Handled 4/14/60

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

64 APR 26 1960

ENCLOSURE

94-8-95-423

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Law Enforcement BULLETIN

1960
APRIL
Vol. 29 No. 4

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI *Law Enforcement Bulletin*

APRIL 1960 Vol. 29, No. 4

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Published by the **FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,** ***Washington 25, D.C.***

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

April 1, 1960

TO ALL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS:

Juvenile "rumbles," vengeful underworld slayings, and daily violence are a blight upon our Nation's morals.

Tragically, the fist fights of yesteryear between young brawlers on the street corners have turned into shooting, knife-slashing, bloody battles which leave the bodies of youthful gang members crumpled in the gutters and alleys.

It has become almost commonplace also to read in the newspapers of everyday citizens who have fallen victims to concealed weapons drawn by hoodlums in fits of anger, drunkenness, bravado, or greed. Many swaggering racketeers consider a hidden gun to be part of their role as "tough guys," and too many hoodlums throughout every level of the underworld attempt to mimic their "big brothers" of crime by sneering at laws prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons. These cowardly wielders of death-dealing instruments constitute a real menace to unsuspecting, law-abiding citizens.

The appalling number of murders, robberies, aggravated assaults and other crimes of violence committed daily in this country are an index to the number of deadly weapons which are carried by criminals and irresponsible, unauthorized individuals.

A typical case recently came to my attention. A man in a southwestern state was arrested for drunkenness and carrying a pistol. He was fined $100 and costs. Some time later he drew another concealed weapon, a knife, and stabbed to death a person with whom he was arguing. Convicted of murder, he was sentenced to a five-year prison term, but was released in 30 months. One week after being released, he drew a concealed .32 caliber automatic pistol and shot to death his second victim. In explaining why he was carrying a gun, he cold-bloodedly stated, "I don't like being pushed around." "Powder-puff" treatment in the courts in two instances had done nothing to affect this killer's attitude toward law and the preciousness of human life.

If, in this day of violence and sudden death, we can remove at least one cause of such tragedies, we can take a giant stride forward in eliminat-

ing this menace from the American scene. Not until we have stringent enforcement of the laws relating to the unauthorized carrying of concealed weapons by persons with evil intent and realistic prison terms meted out by the courts will we see the terror in our streets diminish. The time for insignificant fines and the mere confiscation of weapons as punishment for carrying concealed instruments of death is past. Criminals and others who would live by the gun smirk at small fines as merely a token price for the "privilege" of carrying a concealed weapon.

It is time to decide whether we will surrender to wanton lawlessness or whether we will stand resolutely for law and order.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

94-8-95-423

FEATURE ARTICLE

Criminal Aspects of Tax Violations Under U.S. Laws

by H. Alan Long, *Director, Intelligence Division, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, Washington, D.C.*

And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus that all the world should be taxed. (And this taxing was first made when Cyrenius was Governor of Syria.) And all went to be taxed, every one into his own city. And Joseph also went up from Galilee out of the city of Nazareth, into Judaea, unto the city of David, which is called Bethlehem; (because he was of the house and lineage of David:) to be taxed with Mary, his espoused wife, being great with child. (Luke, Chapt. II, 1–4)

History records that taxation of its peoples has been of major concern to every nation of the world. Now in these critical days of our own Nation, when its revenue needs are so great, the proper, fair, and vigorous enforcement of the taxing statutes is of transcendent importance.

Our essentially voluntary system of assessment by the taxpayer himself of his obligation, and his payment to the Government of his conscientiously determined fair share for the privilege of living in this most wonderful of countries are unique characteristics of the American way.

This voluntary system must be encouraged and strengthened in every way. The small minority who would defraud our Government must not be permitted to shift its share of the obligations of citizenship to the vast majority that pays its fair part.

Tax Law Enforcement

The most important job of the Internal Revenue Service is, of course, collecting the income tax, which, in turn, presents one of the Nation's most important law enforcement jobs. Our Federal budget rests mainly on the income tax, and the security of the free world depends substantially upon that budget.

The criminal aspects of income tax law violations are of particular concern to the Intelligence Division, which I have the honor to direct. However, the activities of the Division cover a wide range of tax law enforcement, including, in addition to the income tax and estate and gift taxes, cases involving failure to account properly for withholding and excise taxes, wagering tax violations, and many others.

The special agents of the Intelligence Division are experts at locating hidden evidence and are skilled in methods of determining the true income of a person who attempts to evade the tax upon it. Tax fraud investigations frequently originate with revenue agents of the Internal Revenue Service who discover indications of fraud in the course of making routine audits of a taxpayer's returns. Leads from informants; information

Director H. Alan Long.

from financial sources; activities of Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers; and personal observations of the special agents frequently instigate fraud investigations.

I would be remiss, indeed, if I did not emphasize particularly the fine assistance we have always had from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its distinguished Director.

The cooperation of the FBI has been of inestimable value to us in our general enforcement endeavors. We frequently avail ourselves of their varied laboratory facilities and files. As a matter of routine, the names of all fugitives are sent to the FBI for record searching. They in turn, while posting flash notices in their files, furnish us with current arrest records, fingerprints, and photographs, all of which are incorporated in our published wanted circulars.

In proceeding against the tax evaders, our special agents have frequently succeeded in bringing to book notorious violators of other laws as well, many of whom seemed at times to be beyond the reach of all authority. Many cases, from Al Capone to Frank Costello, are in point. I could name scores of others. Such results are importantly in the public interest, but we never lose sight of our main responsibility, which is protecting the revenues.

History of the Division

The origin of the Intelligence Division as a distinct law enforcement agency is one of the most unusual stories I know of in the realm of investigative organizations.

Under the 16th amendment, the basic income tax law was enacted by Congress on October 3, 1913, and is known as the Revenue Act of 1913. It imposed a very modest tax of 1 percent on net incomes of individuals, estates, trusts, and corporations. A surtax, or extra tax, graduated from 1 to 6 percent, was applied to incomes exceeding $20,000. Numerous congressional acts since that time have made changes in rates, exemptions, income exclusions, and other aspects of revenue assessment.

The impact of two world conflicts, the Korean war, and now the "cold war," together with the natural growth of government as the country has grown, has resulted in a higher rate schedule and broadened tax base to meet our Federal revenue needs.

Admittedly, today's income tax rates are high, and their impact is felt by almost every citizen. Such a situation carries its own incentive for evasion by those few who are lacking in moral stamina and patriotic motivation. It makes even more imperative a vigorous enforcement of the income tax laws. However, tax evasion is no new thing. We have had some cheaters with us always.

As early as 1919, many serious complaints reached the then Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Daniel C. Roper (later Secretary of Commerce), concerning alleged tax frauds and dishonest employees.

Commissioner Roper had previously served as First Assistant Postmaster General and had become familiar with the work of the Post Office inspectors, whose job it was to investigate frauds in the use of the mails and occasional cases of dishonesty among Post Office workers. The Commissioner decided to create an Intelligence Division to make similar investigations in the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

On July 1, 1919, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General, six Post Office inspectors were transferred to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. One of these, Elmer L. Irey, was chosen to head the new unit, and he became a famous figure in American law enforcement when his special agents later sent to prison many formidable gangsters, racketeers, and other notorious criminals.

The Intelligence Division, grown from this small nucleus, now consists of approximately 1,500 trained technical employees, most of whom are either accountants, attorneys, or both.

1959 Division Report

During the fiscal year 1959, special agents of the Intelligence Division conducted 25,417 investigations of all types of cases within our jurisdiction. Of this number, 3,969 cases were full-scale investigations involving various types of fraud against the revenue and 1,640 of these resulted in prosecution recommendations. A total of 1,187 indictments was secured, and convictions were obtained in 931 cases. Sentences meted out totaled an aggregate of 2,219 years, with fines amounting to $1,800,000. Total taxes and penalties recommended for assessment as a result of joint investigations by the Intelligence and Audit Divisions for the fiscal year 1959 were approximately $159 million.

Although it may appear that approximately 1,500 special agents form a very limited force when spread over the Nation in 61 different district offices, this is not the entire story. Actually, when we take into consideration the many Internal Revenue Agents (Audit Division), Revenue Officers (Collection Division), and representatives of the International Operations Division, both here and abroad, we have about 18,000 trained men who cooperate and coordinate their examinations. This points up the risk anyone takes who willfully attempts to evade or defeat the payment of his proper income tax.

Scope of Violations

The occupations of those who attempt to evade tax are limitless. Doctors, lawyers, labor leaders, corporation executives, accountants, public officials, and others too numerous to classify are represented among them.

Two fraud cases brought to successful prosecution during the past year involved a $700 evasion by a Bronx porter who listed his dog as a dependent and a $300,000 evasion by a Pacific coast gambler and brothel operator.

The porter drew 3 years on probation when he pleaded guilty to listing his pet, "Duchess," as "Doris, daughter," on his returns over a 3-year period.

The gambler, who admitted he had spent 15 years of his life behind bars for various offenses including armed robbery and narcotics trafficking, was sentenced to a year in prison on the tax charges. His ailing wife who was indicted along with him was placed on probation for 3 years. Evidence developed by the special agents showed that the lucrative income from their criminal activities was invested by the couple in legitimate rental properties, including a $200,000 motel, which cloaked them with an air of respectability. During a 4-year period they reported only about half of their earnings for income tax purposes.

In 1956 one of the severest penalties meted out by the Federal courts went to a former sailor, who, instead of having a "wife in every port," sought tax refunds on a similar scale. He drew 5 years in prison for filing false refund claims in many of the Service's district offices. The severity of his sentence did not seem to impress him too much, because almost immediately after his release from prison in the latter part of 1958, he tried his luck with the same fraudulent scheme again but had no greater success this time. He was again apprehended after a nationwide coordinated investigation and on September 17, 1959, was again sentenced to serve 5 years. We are hopeful that when he is released this time, he will change his habits.

Lightning also struck twice in the case of a self-styled tax expert practicing in a Pacific Coast State. He was convicted in 1949 for aiding in the preparation of false and fraudulent income tax returns and sentenced to a year in prison. He was convicted on similar charges last year and given an 18 months' sentence. Our evidence established that the practitioner operated a "refund mill" calculated to cost the Government many thousands of dollars in revenue.

Then there was the case of a dentist who possessed a conscience, albeit a rather flexible one. This taxpayer said his conscience bothered him so much that he could not bear to understate his income more than $5,000 a year. In several years he "put back" enough on his returns to get down to the limit he had set for himself "because he felt guilty enough as it was." He made a complete confession immediately upon being contacted by a Revenue agent. His method of evasion was to omit from his reported income currency payments received for denture work. He went to jail.

A west coast labor leader of national prominence was recently sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and fined $60,000 plus court costs of $10,961.52 for evasion of his income taxes. As illustrative of the difficulty and complexity of many of our investigations, it may be noted that 56 days were required to complete presentation of this case in court. One hundred and eight witnesses testified, and 1,541 Government exhibits were introduced. There were in excess of 15,000 actual documents submitted in evidence.

This small sampling of cases may serve to suggest to you something of the variety and scope of tax evasion as practiced by the few who would defy the laws and the tenets of good citizenship. We shall continue relentlessly our campaign against those who so attempt to cheat. In this, I know, we have the complete support of honest taxpayers everywhere.

The sections of the Internal Revenue Code under which taxpayers are most frequently prosecuted in connection with violations of tax laws are 145(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939

and 7203 of the 1954 Code, relating to willful failure to file returns; and section 145(b) of the 1939 Code and 7201 of the 1954 Code relating to willful attempts to evade or defeat any taxes.

The crime of willful attempted evasion of taxes, defined in section 145(b) of the 1939 Code and reenacted in section 7201 of the new Code, is the principal revenue offense. A vast majority of tax prosecutions are instituted under this statute. Section 7201 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 provides as follows:

> Any person who willfully attempts in any manner to evade or defeat any tax imposed by this title or the payment thereof shall, in addition to other penalties provided by law, be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both, together with the cost of prosecution.

The phrase "willfully attempt in any manner" as provided in this section of the Code has been the subject of many court decisions. These decisions have established certain acts and circumstances as indications of fraud. The most frequently quoted Supreme Court decision on the subject of willful attempts to evade or defeat any tax is that of *Spies* v. *U.S.*, 317 U.S. 492, in which the Court states as follows:

> Congress did not define or limit the methods by which a willful attempt to defeat and evade might be accomplished, and perhaps did not define lest its effort to do so result in some unexpected limitation. Nor would we by definition constrict the scope of the congressional provision that it may be accomplished "in any manner." By way of illustration and not by way of limitation, we would think affirmative willful attempt may be inferred from conduct such as keeping a double set of books, making false entries or alterations, or false invoices or documents, destruction of books or records, concealment of assets or covering up sources of income, handling of one's affairs to avoid making the records usual in transactions of the kind, and any conduct, the likely effect of which would be to mislead or conceal. If the tax evasion motive plays any part in such conduct, the offense may be made out even though the conduct may also serve other purposes such as concealment of other crime.

Evasion and Avoidance

Perhaps here I should distinguish between tax evasion and tax avoidance. Tax avoidance (as distinguished from tax evasion) implies that the taxpayer has only availed himself of all legal means of reducing his tax liability without the intent to evade or without the practice of intentional deception.

It should also be noted that the statutes provide for very substantial civil monetary penalties for fraud which are imposed *in addition* to criminal sanctions, or which may be applied independently where circumstances of a case preclude criminal prosecution.

Federal Laws and Rackets

On November 1, 1951, the Internal Revenue Service was given an additional responsibility, that of enforcing Federal laws relating to gambling—that is, the excise tax on wagers and the wagering occupational tax.

Here, the Intelligence Division operates in an area where, to a greater extent than in income tax matters, local and State authorities generally are directly concerned. It should be remembered that the Internal Revenue's responsibility is confined to the collection of the appropriate Federal taxes imposed by law. The moral aspects of gambling, per se, are for local or State consideration. Where gambling is prohibited, local laws, properly enforced, will serve to suppress it to a large extent.

Our attention in the past few years has been directed generally to the syndicate type of operation. We have coordinated numerous interstate investigations which led to simultaneous raids in many cities across the Nation, resulting in the arrest and conviction of many prominent gambling figures for failure to purchase occupational stamps or failure to pay the Federal excise taxes on wagers handled.

The cooperation of local and State law enforcement agencies has played an invaluable part in providing the leads and manpower necessary to help suppress syndicate-controlled wagering crossing State lines. It is through this type of cooperation that our work is made more effective and those individuals who flaunt not only the Federal but State laws are brought to justice.

Not too long ago, a squad of special agents of the Intelligence Division, working with 20 plainclothes detectives of the New York City Police Department, quashed a multimillion-dollar numbers racket.

The special agents and detectives, working together, situated themselves in the neighborhood. Some, in automobiles, kept contact by short-wave radios to coordinate the raids.

Early in the afternoon, two policewomen, wearing civilian clothes appropriate for the neighbor-

hood, entered the scene. They had with them a salve containing phosphorescent powder which they smeared on the doorknob of the outside door to the apartment house containing the suspected headquarters of the gambling ring. Shortly thereafter, a known suspect was seen entering the building, whereupon the special agents and detectives checked the doorknobs of each apartment with a portable ultraviolet light. At apartment 3–A, invisible to the naked eye but glowing under the special rays, was the telltale phosphorescence.

The raid which followed found 19 key figures of the operation in the headquarters of the gambling ring. The evidence seized included more than 1 million policy slips showing a total take of approximately $100,000 for 1 day's policy operation.

During the fiscal year 1959, there were 278 convictions in Federal court for wagering tax violations. During the same period, the Intelligence Division seized 87 automobiles valued at $115,000 and currency totaling $211,000. The latter sum includes $6,600 seized in connection with violations relating to the tax on coin-operated gaming devices. Other property seized, primarily adding machines and shortwave radios, was valued at $9,800.

"Wanted" Circulars

In December 1955, the Intelligence Division began issuing "wanted" circulars on a nationwide basis to apprehend individuals who were fugitives from justice. These circulars covered people under indictment for violations of various Internal Revenue laws over which this Division has jurisdiction.

Since that time, 42 such circulars have been issued, resulting in the apprehension of 18 of the wanted persons. Five additional fugitives were identified upon death, three having died in foreign countries. The excellent results obtained so far are attributable to the splendid cooperation received from State and local police officers as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Some time ago, an alert detective sergeant of the Pawtucket, R.I., Police Department noticed something familiar about the face of a man who came to report a routine traffic accident. The detective checked the "wanted" notice file, and, on confirming his suspicion about the visitor's identity, arrested him. This individual had been sought for a year on an Internal Revenue violation.

The most notorious fugitive still on our wanted list today is Virginia Hill, nee Hauser, former associate of gangsters and racketeers. It was in her house that the notorious "Bugsy" Siegel met his death in a typical gangland slaying. While her whereabouts abroad is known to us, we have been unable to effect an arrest because income tax evasion is not an extraditable offense.

The posting and review of these "wanted" circulars by the various law enforcement agencies contribute importantly to our enforcement program and literally leave the indicted tax dodger with but few places in which to hide.

Treasury Agents' Training

Since 1927, the enforcement services of the Treasury Department have joined together and operated a combined training school covering the principles of criminal law and basic investigative techniques. Special agents of the Intelligence Division participate in this and other specialized training.

The work of a special agent is unique in the field of criminal investigation. The usual criminal offense involves a single instrument of crime, such as a murder weapon or a counterfeit bill, and frequently a single occurrence.

Income and other tax frauds investigated by special agents involve violations often committed over a period of years. The investigation is complicated by the vast number and variety of business transactions occurring over periods of time, the varied methods of evasion used, and the voluminous records which must be analyzed.

Often taxpayer records have been lost, destroyed, altered, concealed, or withheld. The special agent must, therefore, find other sources of information from which to reconstruct records of business transactions. He interrogates persons in all walks of life, many of whom are reticent about furnishing information. Some are openly hostile or have been persuaded by the taxpayer to give false testimony. Since no book entry can be accepted at face value, it is necessary to check accounting transactions behind such entries and obtain corroborating statements and records.

The successful special agent possesses a special knack, or "sixth sense," to ferret out fraud. Anyone who has this knack, or a strong desire to get to the bottom of things, and is otherwise qualified,

will nowhere find a more satisfying career than as a special agent.

Naturally, the standards and the qualifications are high. A candidate will meet the educational requirements for grade GS–7, with a starting salary of $4,980 per year, if he has successfully completed 4 years of college-level study including specific requirements in accounting, or in economics, finance, law, education, police science, police administration, criminology, or law enforcement. In addition, he must graduate in the upper 25 percent of his class, or maintain an overall average of at least "B" in his college work. He will be required to pass a written test to measure investigative aptitudes. He must also qualify in a personal interview before appointment.

Upon appointment at grade GS–7, an agent-recruit will enter upon a 1-year training program which prepares him for promotion to grade GS–9 at a salary of $5,985. Advanced training programs are offered on a continuing basis to help him develop his professional skills and prepare for work above these levels. The recruit receives (1) most of the Internal Revenue agents' basic training in income tax law; (2) the full 6 weeks of the Treasury Law Enforcement Officer Training School in Washington which is attended by enforcement personnel of the Internal Revenue Intelligence, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax, and Internal Security Divisions, the Secret Service, the Bureau of Narcotics, the Bureau of Customs, and the Coast Guard; (3) the 7 weeks' comprehensive Special Agent Basic Training School in Washington; (4) a formalized on-the-job training program; and (5) periodic refresher training.

About 80 percent of the almost 1,500 special agents in the Service are in grades GS–11 to GS–13, with salaries ranging from $7,030 to $11,090 a year. More than 13 percent of them are in supervisory positions which earn from $9,890 up to $13,970.

Examinations for these positions are announced from time to time by Boards of U.S. Civil Service Examiners located at regional offices of the Internal Revenue Service.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Dana Latham has described the Service's enforcement responsibilities this way:

"Anytime it becomes 'fair game' to defraud the Government of taxes due, then our voluntary assessment system breaks down and, as a Nation, we are in trouble.

"There is no more important work in any agency of Government than that which our agents are doing. We must have an efficient and strong group, but, at the same time, one that keeps the respect of the public through fairness in approach. Our objective must be never to let the guilty man get away, but be sure we are after the guilty man."

★

FBI REVEALS AGE OF OLD STAGECOACH

Wyoming officials recently requested assistance of the FBI Laboratory in determining the true age of the "Deadwood Stage" which they planned to use as part of a display of Western Americana Art at Cody, Wyo. Accordingly, they submitted the identification board taken from the stagecoach on which the individuals in charge of the assembling of these old Concord stages customarily signed their names and inscribed the date on which the vehicles were completed. The board submitted was marked in pencil, but so faintly as to place in doubt the year the Deadwood stage was completed. It was believed this stagecoach was the oldest one known to exist—and several years older than the one which is now in the Smithsonian Institution, donated by Will Rogers and Fred Stone.

The FBI Laboratory, by means of infrared photographic techniques, was able to establish that the last line of the pencil writing on the identification board consists of the date, "July 23, 1840."

The art director of the gallery of western art at Cody, in his letter acknowledging receipt of the FBI Laboratory report, stated, "The fact that our 'Deadwood Stage' is the oldest one known to exist adds a great deal of interest, both historical as well as popular, to our exhibit. As we were unable to read the date beyond the question of a doubt, we naturally turned to the FBI to establish the real fact. The exhibit will be labeled according to your findings—which no one will dispute. For this we are deeply grateful."

MISSING PERSONS

When requesting notices to be posted in the identification files on missing persons, the full name, date and place of birth, complete description and photograph of the persons, along with fingerprints if available, should be forwarded.

Small Departments Can Well Utilize a Daily Bulletin

by STACY R. HALL, *Sheriff of Franklin County, Columbus, Ohio*

Upon becoming sheriff of Franklin County, Ohio, after having been a member for many years of a large metropolitan police department, I realized that many of the officers were not being made aware of the daily offenses and events occurring within the department. I could see the definite value and need of a daily bulletin for the small department if it could be prepared without a great expenditure of time and money.

A bulletin is a notice of pertinent information published routinely. Issued daily, it has become an invaluable adjunct to the large police agencies to advise their personnel of that portion of the previous day's offenses and news necessary for them to work effectively as a team. The small departments have relied primarily on the use of a bulletin board, word of mouth, or an inspection of the daily log to make information about occurrences on previous tours of duty available to the personnel coming on duty.

We in the Franklin County, Ohio, sheriff's office have for some time received the daily bulletin from the Columbus Police Department and have admired its effectiveness as a compact and concise departmental news-dispensing medium. We have initiated our own bulletin and found, surprisingly, that what appeared at first as a time-consuming, difficult venture is really very simple. It can, after a little practice, be published daily by one individual in less than one hour.

Advantages Listed

The advantages of the daily bulletin are multiple:

1. It insures uniformity of procedure.
2. It makes information available to all officers regardless of duty tours.
3. It eliminates the excuse, "I didn't know."
4. It becomes an officer's personal file.
5. It disseminates official information only.
6. Its scope is flexible to meet the needs of the individual department.
7. It can be distributed to other interested neighboring agencies.

The publishing of the bulletin should be the responsibility of one person. He should have access to all records and reports and must decide which of these will be of aid to his fellow officers. A definite order and arrangement must be followed and a deadline set so that the publication will be available at the same time each day. We close our news at 1 p.m. each day so that our bulletin will be ready for distribution at the 3 p.m. change-of-duty tours. Supervisors distribute copies to their men on the later shifts.

As a heading, we have simply inserted the name of the department, the day and date, and a numbering in sequence. This numbering makes provision for personnel to have a continuity of pub-

Sheriff Stacy R. Hall.

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lications should there be days when a dearth of news makes the publishing impractical. Under the heading we have categorized the crimes and information we have decided to list along with their offense report numbers. Thus, for the given period, we might show:

AUTO THEFT

C 4506 1959 Chevrolet Sedan, color dark blue, license H–4009—serial (*if desired*), stolen between 6 p.m. and 10 p.m. on (*date*) from (*address*).

BURGLARY

C 4511 4900 First Ave.—broke glass in rear door, loss of (*description*) value $————.

ROBBERY

C 4509 2905 Second Ave. (market) at 7:35 p.m. by male subject (*description*), armed with nickel-plated automatic pistol—loss of cash $————.

Many Categories Covered

We have found it of value to include grand larcenies, sex crimes, missing persons, stolen license tags, wanted notices, as well as cancellations of recovered stolen cars and persons no longer sought. Under the heading of "Cruiser Attention," we have listed house checks of vacationing citizens, giving the address of the home and the period of absence. We close our bulletin with general information such as new appointments to the department, additions to the manual of rules, commendations, and changes of orders. Should there be no report that day under one of the listed categories of crime, then that heading would be deleted. Thus, a 24-hour period without a reported auto theft would show the bulletin for the day with the "Auto Theft" category missing.

We have made use of a hand mimeograph for the printing of the bulletins. One is usually available within the departmental building. Preparing a stencil takes but a few moments and sufficient copies are mimeographed to ensure each officer receiving one. Additional copies are distributed to interested neighboring departments by our cruisers while on routine patrol, according to a prescribed routing list. We are presently receiving requests from these departments to include some of their reported offenses in our bulletin. These we list under the respective category and substitute the name of the department for the report number in the proper column.

The bulletin has proved effective. It has helped build morale in that each officer not only feels closer to the crime picture as a whole but also takes pride in noting the progress of his department as a better law enforcement agency. We heartily recommend its trial by the small police groups.

Swindler's Odious Scheme Has Clergy as Victims

Accounts of the unusual exploits of an unscrupulous swindler for several months continued to reach FBI offices throughout the United States. The Federal offense committed by this individual resulted in his acquiring only $200 through fraud; however, his choice of victims was such as to make his particular kind of swindle more odious than the usual type of confidence game.

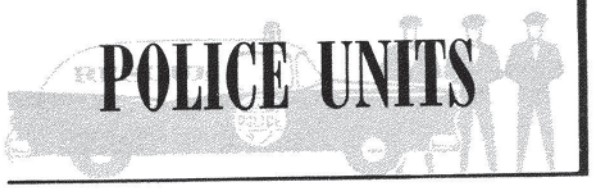
Posing as a Roman Catholic priest and using only slight variations in his story, after a preliminary introductory phone call to a parish priest, Bishop, or Mother Superior, he had been successful in most of his fraudulent attempts to obtain between $100 and $300 at religious institutions in major cities across the country.

The victims, unsuspecting and anxious to help one of the clergy, as they believed him to be, would unhesitatingly give him what they could. In one instance, a nun superintendent of a hospital, upon hearing his story, gave him $500 for clothes and transportation. This money she had received from well-wishers at a recent jubilee honoring her. She later sent to him at his instructions, an additional $200 by interstate wire, and this ultimately led to his Federal conviction.

His downfall came when he obtained money under false pretenses from the abbot of a Catholic college. Becoming suspicious of the man, the abbot called the police department which soon led to his arrest. He was released to Federal authority to face the Federal charge outstanding against him. Convicted by jury trial, he was sentenced to 15 months in the custody of the Attorney General.

FINGERPRINTING

Webbed and split fingers should be printed as separate units and each finger block pasted in the appropriate block on the fingerprint card.



Kansas Mobile Unit Designed To Assist in Disaster Areas

by Col. Harvey Schmedemann, *Superintendent Kansas Highway Patrol, Topeka, Kans.*

The concept of a rolling base of operations for disaster work is not a new one, and the Kansas Highway Patrol is not alone in this method of dealing efficiently with emergency situations such as fire, flood, tornado and similar disasters. It was new to us, however, until August 1959, when our full-sized, highway-going mobile emergency headquarters was completely ready for service.

Prior to this acquisition, troopers working in emergency areas used their cars as headquarters. So far as maintaining radio contact with other units in the field and with State headquarters, this condition was fairly satisfactory. But it did not serve adequately the need for hospital treatment of the injured and electrical power for the stricken areas. With our new bus, we are now prepared to move at a moment's notice from its permanent station at First Division Headquarters in Topeka to any location in the State. When we arrive, the unit can serve as a small-scale field hospital or can supply power for a hospital at the location should the institution's electrical facilities be knocked out.

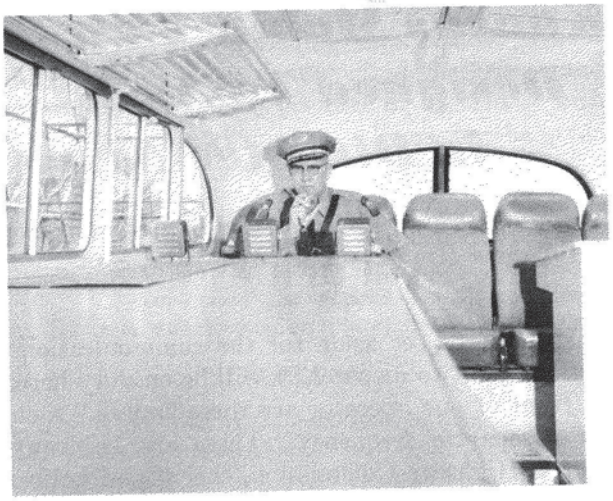
We have had the fullest cooperation from other agencies in realizing this project. Without their help we would never have been able to complete it as economically as we did. Continental Trailways, the bus company from which we acquired the vehicle for $100, completely rejuvenated the air-conditioned vehicle, putting it in top mechanical condition. Continental also helped the patrol acquire a set of nearly new tires for $375, a tremendous saving in putting rubber on the 22,250-pound highway traveler.

The generator which is towed behind the bus and supplies 25,000 watts of power, together with a complete medical kit, was furnished through the State Department of Civil Defense, under the direction of Maj. Gen. Joe Nickell. The total cost of the vehicle, including the outfitting for emergency use, came to just about $1,000.

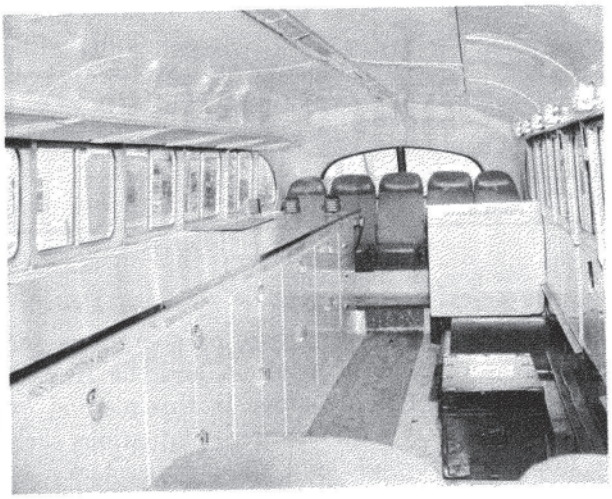
With the exception of those at the rear, all the seats have been removed. This part of the vehicle has been set aside for the communications section, and two dispatchers will be on duty here. In front of one operator are three "mikes," each for a separate frequency. These are Highway Patrol, Highway Commission, sheriff and police. The driver can maintain en route contact with headquarters and other patrol and law enforcement units by means of the regular mobile transmitter operating off the bus battery.

Housed in the cabinets running along one side of the bus from the radio section are the transmitter compartment, emergency bedding and stretchers, sanitary supplies, tools which would be needed in disaster areas, ropes, floodlights and

Colonel Harvey Schmedemann.



Colonel Schmedemann at controls of communication section.



Interior of bus showing counter, cabinets, medical kit and communication section in rear.

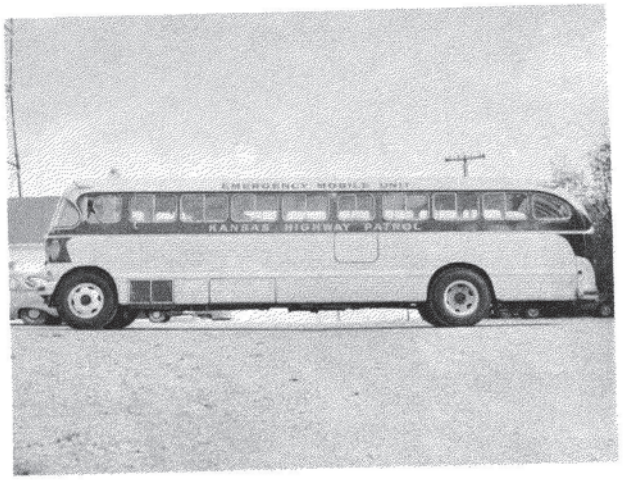
"hot sticks" (special equipment for the handling of fallen power lines and other "hot" wires). In addition to this equipment, there are two fire extinguishers, one of the dry-chemical type with a 20-pound capacity, and the other a stored pressure-loaded stream extinguisher holding 2½ gallons of fire-fighting chemical.

On top of the counter covering these equipment compartments at the driver's end of the bus are a 30-gallon fresh water storage tank and a 50-cup coffee urn. Set in the counter at the front is a sink with a soap dispenser immediately above it. The bus is wired for 110-volt current, supplied either at the location or by the portable generator towed by the vehicle. At the front of the bus, directly behind the driver's seat, is the desk for the officer in charge of operations at the disaster scene.

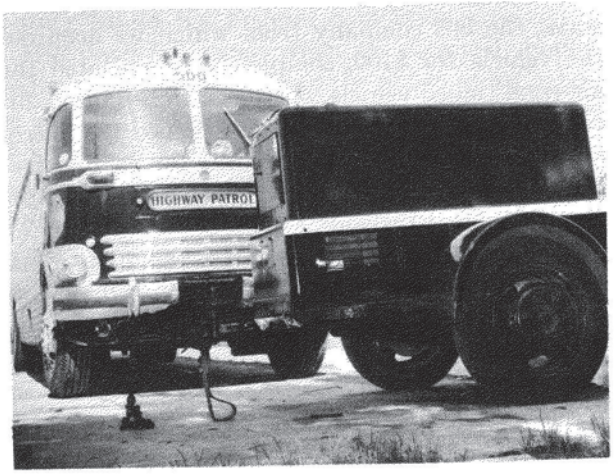
When Disaster Comes

The whole idea of a mobile headquarters such as this grew from the experience of patrol officers who have had first-hand dealings with the situations existing at disaster scenes. We hope that such equipment will never have to be used, but experience has taught us that trouble of some sort is as inevitable as night following day. Our only purpose is to see to it that it can be controlled to as great an extent as is humanly possible.

There will be no one person designated as driver of the bus to an emergency area, just as the crew



Kansas Highway Patrol bus newly converted for mobile emergency use.



Highway Patrol bus and trailer which contains the power unit.

that rides with it will not always be the same. At one time or another, all patrol personnel will be trained in the procedure to be followed. At no time will the crew complement be under four. These men may not be with the bus when it starts out. When word of a disaster comes in, the bus can move out almost immediately, its portable generator in tow. There will be no need for the driver to contact headquarters in person—that can be taken care of by radio once the bus is under way. Other personnel can be notified in the same manner to meet the bus at points along the route of travel, or can be instructed to converge on the stricken area as an advance party.

One feature of the bus that cannot be too highly stressed is its medical equipment. A physician connected with the State Board of Health, on examination of the kit housed in a foot-locker type trunk, stated that it was adequate for a full-scale operation should the need arise. The counter running along one side of the bus could serve as a surgery table. Assisting the operating physician would be a nurse, placed at the disposal of the mobile unit by the American Red Cross.

Though the bus is operated by the patrol, it will be at the disposal of any law enforcement agency in the affected area that needs it. It will go anywhere that disaster—natural or man-caused—has hit with paralyzing suddenness. The big blue and silver vehicle will be the nerve center from which relief operations will stem, and its presence alone will have a reassuring effect on many.

It is a great satisfaction to know that this mobile unit is always ready to move at a moment's notice. We of the patrol plan in the future, if the present bus proves itself in service, to add yet another. Two will facilitate matters even more, and will tend to increase the efficiency with which emergency measures are carried out.

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Oldtime Robbery Technique Solved by Modern Methods

Vigorous investigation recently led to the solution of a robbery reminiscent of the days when the 6-shooter was the strongest and often the only argument for law and order and a trip in a stagecoach was an adventure in courage in the West.

On February 27, 1959, 58 persons on board a bus en route from New York City to Caldwell, N.J., were held up and robbed by two modern-day bandits posing as passengers. As the bus entered New Jersey, the pair, with drawn guns, announced the holdup and proceeded to collect approximately $661.50 in cash, four wallets, and the bus driver's change carrier. When the bus reached Rutherford, N.J., the driver was ordered to stop, and the bandits left the bus on foot.

The FBI soon determined that two previous robberies had occurred in another New Jersey area involving the holdup of a toll booth and an intrastate bus. From interviews of witnesses it was learned that the subjects had worn new raincoats with plaid linings. With this information, the investigating agents canvassed the haberdasheries in the area. A proprietor of one of these shops was able to identify the subjects from the descriptions given to him. They were immediately apprehended and admitted the robbery of the interstate bus as well as the robberies of the toll booth and the intrastate bus.

The two robbers were arraigned before a U.S. Commissioner at Newark, N.J., on March 4, 1959, and were remanded to the custody of the U.S. Marshal, Newark, in lieu of $15,000 bail. The next day an Assistant U.S. Attorney at Newark drafted two-count indictments against the subjects charging them with violation of the Theft from Interstate Shipment Statute and with violation of the Antiracketeering Statute since the bus robbery was considered as affecting interstate commerce by robbery through the use of force, violence or fear.

On March 10, 1959, a Federal grand jury at Newark, N.J., returned true bill indictments against both subjects charging each with violations of the Theft from Interstate Shipment and Antiracketeering Statutes.

In U.S. District Court, Newark, March 13, 1959, one of the subjects had a not guilty plea to both counts entered for him by the court. The other pleaded not guilty to both counts. Bail on each was raised to $20,000, and they were returned to jail.

Both subjects subsequently pleaded guilty to the charges, but the Federal judge refused to accept the guilty plea of one of them until results of a psychiatric examination of the prisoner were obtained. Both subjects were sent to the Federal Youth Correction Center, Lexington, Ky., for 60 days' observation pending sentencing.

On August 27, 1959, they were sent to the Federal Youth Correction Center, Lexington, Ky., to serve indeterminate sentences.

SCIENTIFIC AIDS

Logical Steps Can Expose Writers of Anonymous Letters

An extortion, blackmail, or anonymous letter is generally the work of a criminal, a crank, or a depraved or mentally deranged person. In any event, the writer is certain to be a coward. He resorts to letterwriting because he hasn't the courage to face the addressee in person or, if the letter is unsigned, to have himself identified with its contents. Such letters may cause the recipients anxiety and concern, in addition to being violations of law in many instances. It thus becomes most important to effect the identification and apprehension of these poison-pen parasites.

Anonymous letters run the full gamut of document examination, from a bona fide extortion note to obscene scribblings on a restroom wall. Any form of writing surface, writing instrument, or writing material can, and has been, used. The problem of disguised writing is always present and must be taken into account in every examination of anonymous letters. The more common forms of disguise may merely consist of changes in the slant and size of the letters, flourishes on the capital letters, or angular formation of the small letters. These attempts at alteration, however, usually cause only a superficial change in appearance, leaving untouched the habitual and unconscious writing habits. Some forms of disguise may be quite effective in preventing identification. At least, they may prohibit the obtaining of adequate and meaningful known standards, such as printing block letters with the aid of a ruler or clipping words and letters from newspapers and magazines to compose a message.

In those cases involving a prolific letter writer, it is best that the investigator caution the victims not to reveal receipt of the letters, thus causing the subject to wonder whether his letters were received and therefore write additional letters. The more letters that are written, the greater the chances that the subject will drop clues as to his identity. In addition, this gives the examiner more material to work with when suspects are developed.

The investigator must exhibit extreme resourcefulness and imagination in solving anonymous letter writer cases. He must look for possible motives, such as revenge, spite, marital difficulties and triangles, neighborhood squabbles, and other human differences. Writers of these letters do not follow any set pattern and can come from any walk of life and any age group. Careful reading of the text of the letters and thorough interviews with the victims may result in enough ideas as to possible suspects to bring a quick solution to the case. Handwriting characteristics alone play little part in determining the age or sex of the writer, but the wording may disclose some clue. It may also provide some idea concerning the educational background of the writer, indicated by the spelling, choice of words, and the punctuation used. Sometimes the text will also indicate the presence of an unbalanced mind. Signatures such as "The Lone Ranger" or "The Ghost" may be a good lead that a juvenile is responsible.

Known Specimens

In interviewing suspects concerning handwritten notes and letters, the investigator should, of course, obtain known handwriting specimens. If the suspect refuses to write but stoutly maintains his innocence, he might be asked why an innocent person should fear giving samples since the handwriting analysis would only serve to back up his statement that he did not write the questioned letter. If the handwriting samples obtained are obviously highly disguised, further questioning as to the reason therefor may elicit a confession. If this should happen, the suspect may then consent to give adequate normal handwriting specimens. Sometimes, it might be well for the investigator to locate normal handwriting of the suspect prior to the interview. These may be kept on hand for comparison with the dictated samples to determine whether the suspect is deliberately disguising his writing.

Although the obtaining of proper known standards has been adequately covered in previous articles, it will not be amiss to point out that the examination and comparison by the examiner can be no better than the standards obtained. Briefly, the first consideration in obtaining any type of known evidence for comparison with questioned material is to reproduce the original conditions of the preparation of the questioned evidence as nearly as possible. The exact text of the letter should be dictated to the suspect. He should use paper and writing instrument similar to the paper and writing instrument used for the questioned writing. Also, the writing style must be similar, and the suspect must be instructed how to write; that is, using either script, uppercase or lowercase, hand printing, etc., in an effort to have available for comparison the best possible comparable standards. The suspect should never be allowed to see the questioned writing before he has prepared adequate known specimens.

Lab Exam

In the FBI Laboratory, a detailed examination will be made of the anonymous letter for any evidence that would be helpful to the investigator. The paper will be examined for watermarks and any other peculiarities indicative of its source. If known paper samples to which a suspect had access are obtained, comparison of the edges may show irregularities (caused by defects or nicks in the manufacturer's papercutting knife) sufficient to determine whether the questioned letter came from the same tablet as the known paper. It may also be possible to match torn or perforated edges when they are present on the questioned document. Not to be overlooked is the examination for indented writing. In a recent case, a victim in a small town in Minnesota received an anonymous letter threatening her life. The FBI Laboratory examination revealed the faint impressions of indented writing which were determined to be a street address in Washington, D.C. Upon being contacted concerning this case, a woman at this address furnished the name of relatives in Minnesota with whom she had recently corresponded. This information brought a speedy solution to the case.

A latent fingerprint examination by both staining and nonstaining methods is conducted when requested. If no change in the condition or appearance of the evidence is desired, only the nonstaining treatment should be specified.

For many years the FBI Laboratory has maintained an anonymous letter file which contains photographs of extortion letters and other threatening communications received in connection with cases previously examined in the Laboratory. The letters in this file can be compared with current letters of this type.

Generally, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has jurisdiction when the mails are used with intent to extort money or a thing of value; to demand or request ransom or reward for the release of a kidnaped person; or to threaten to kidnap or injure any person. There are other violations involved wherein the FBI has jurisdiction over matters of this type, but those just mentioned are the most common. Letters accusing a person of a crime or injuring his reputation are handled by the postal inspectors if such letters are sent through the mail.

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MINUTE EVIDENCE TRAPS BURGLAR

Alertness during a crime scene search by an Agent of the Tennessee Bureau of Criminal Identification, Lawrenceburg, Tenn., and a Columbia, Tenn., Police Department Patrolman, resulted in the solution of a burglary case and successful prosecution of the burglar.

On March 7, 1959, an insurance company in Columbia was burglarized and approximately $70 was taken from the safe. A piece of hard rubber substance about the size of a pea or small bean was found near the burglarized safe by the investigating officers during the crime scene search.

On March 8, 1959, Harold Douglas Church was arrested by the police in Columbia for driving while intoxicated and a search of his car revealed burglar tools, including a hard rubber mallet with a small piece missing from the mallet head. The piece of rubber substance found at the scene of the burglary appeared to fit the mallet head. The mallet and piece of rubber substance were submitted to the FBI Laboratory and a positive identification was made. The identification by the FBI Laboratory of the rubber substance as part of the burglar's rubber mallet was primarily responsible for the conviction of Church in State court on a burglary charge. He was sentenced to serve three to five years.

Expert Testimony in Court Governed by Many Factors

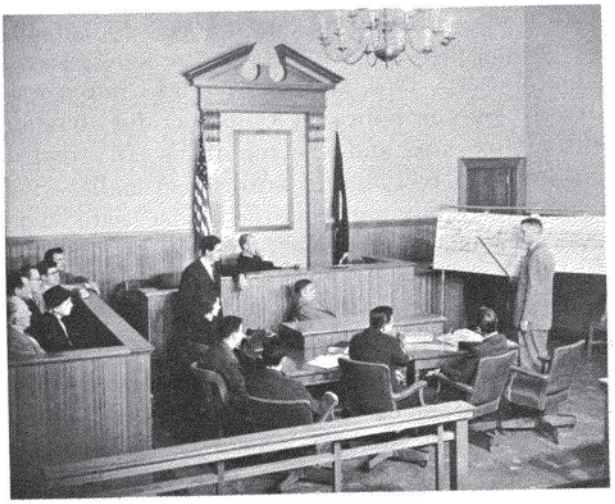
Expert scientific testimony is opinion evidence given by a person who is especially qualified concerning technical or scientific matters. An expert witness is usually considered qualified to testify if he possesses special experience and knowledge relating to a particular field.

There is no fixed specification to determine whether a witness is considered qualified. Whether his qualifications are sufficient to state an opinion is a question to be decided by the court on the basis of his preliminary testimony. The determination of the witness's qualification to state his opinion lies in the discretion of the court. For an expert to have the highest degree of qualification, he must possess sufficient experience and knowledge and must show that he has had training under qualified and competent instructors. His ability is also measured by the amount and nature of his experiments in his particular field.

Bases for Qualification

The competence of a witness to render a reliable opinion is largely dependent upon his qualifications. Many witnesses will state as a part of their qualifications the possession of diplomas in a special field or membership in certain scientific societies. Neither of these considered alone may be a sufficient basis to prove ability in a particular field. It is well known that membership in certain societies is obtained by application and payment of entrance fees and dues. Such may be only a perfunctory membership. In the absence of a showing of courses and study pertaining to a special field of knowledge or science, the possession of a diploma in itself may not be a sufficient basis for a particular qualification. Mere experience alone may not be sufficient to show adequate knowledge unless the majority of the witness's time is devoted to the particular work. In the absence of an opportunity to check the accuracy of his results, experience by the witness may largely be a repetition of his own errors. In order for experiments to be of value in the qualification of an expert, the expert must have had an opportunity to study many materials of different natures.

Many expert witnesses recite the names of different books which they have perused in their special field. The study of the books is helpful in permitting the witness to acquire a knowledge of the views of authors in his field but, considered alone in the absence of experience and training, it is unlikely that this would be a sufficient basis for qualification as an expert witness. Witnesses frequently mention having written books or pamphlets pertaining to their subject as a basis for their qualification as an expert. This alone is not a satisfactory standard as one may write a book or article and still possess only a partial knowledge of the subject.



Scene depicting the giving of expert scientific testimony with aid of photographic enlargement.

Value of Testimony

While it is within the discretion of the court to determine whether the expert witness may present testimony, the weight or credibility to be assigned to such testimony is determined by the jury or other triers of the facts. The mere expression of an opinion by an expert scientific witness, without sufficient reasons for supporting his conclusions, is not likely to be acceptable. A competent expert is ready and anxious to show the court and jury the basis for his conclusions. This is often done with the aid of photographic enlargements. Many times the points brought out by the use of the enlargements are so compelling that the jury and court will readily observe that the conclusions

of the expert are valid. Even in a highly scientific and technical field, the enlargements will permit the jury and court to have a better understanding of the reasons for the conclusions arrived at by the expert.

The most important aspect of expert scientific testimony is the integrity or honesty of the witness. Skillful cross-examination may elicit information, in some instances, which will show that the witness has a pecuniary interest in providing testimony. Such interest may affect the credibility of his testimony.

Where expert scientific witnesses are employed by law enforcement agencies, the opposing counsel sometimes raises the implication that since the witness is a prosecution witness he may be biased or prejudiced against the defendant. Any such implication of prejudice can readily be shown as unfounded. The records of many law enforcement agencies will show cases where scientific findings have exonerated suspects who, in the absence of other evidence, might conceivably have been wrongfully brought to trial.

Presentation of Testimony

At any trial in which an expert scientific witness is called, his presence may well be the crucial part of the trial. It is important to the proper presentation of the technical testimony that the expert be afforded sufficient time for a pretrial conference with the attorney handling the case. In many instances, the attorney may have little experience with technical testimony and this conference will enable the attorney to become familiar with the particular points which the expert desires to present and which may be peculiar to the particular case at hand. This will permit the attorney to learn the limitations of the testimony to be given and will better permit him to avoid any surprises during the trial.

Through the proper correlation of expert scientific testimony, together with the testimony of other witnesses, the jury will be afforded the best possible evidence on which to base a verdict. Without such proper correlation, the facts may not be properly presented.

The paramount interest of any competent, reliable, and honest expert scientific witness is that he has properly presented true and accurate observations to the court and jury and has no personal interest in the outcome of the trial.

Barefoot Burglar Leaves Identifying Footprints

Some time during the night of June 14, 1959, a restaurant in a large southern city was entered and burglarized. Entry was gained by breaking a large plate glass window—valued at $300—located at the rear of the building.

Detectives checking the premises discovered that the burglar had stolen a radio, cigarettes, two hams and a small amount of money from a cigarette machine. Widespread damage was done by the intruder who used a meat cleaver to batter down doors and furnishings and to cut large holes in the plaster of the walls.

An Identification Officer of the local police department attempted to raise latent fingerprints around the point of entry and on portions of the broken window, but without success. However, a large portion of the glass had fallen unbroken inside the restaurant and on dusting this glass for prints, the officer lifted what were obviously two footprints and a toeprint.

After obtaining these latent footprints, suspicions were directed toward a youth who was known to go barefooted a large part of the time and who had been previously identified as the perpetrator of similar incidents in which widespread damage had been done to the interior of the buildings, although only items of small value had been taken. In these cases, the 17-year-old boy had removed his shoes and placed his socks on his hands in order to prevent leaving incriminating fingerprints.

The youth was arrested by detectives several days later on a vagrancy and investigation charge, at which time prints of his feet and toes were taken and forwarded to the Latent Fingerprint Section of the FBI Identification Division. With these were included the latent footprints lifted at the scene of the burglary for comparison.

FBI Fingerprint Examiners, upon completion of their analysis of the suspect's foot impressions, found that one latent footprint was identical with the left footprint of the suspect and the other latent footprint was identical with his right footprint. The toeprint was found to be identical with the right great toe impression of the same individual. Testimony to this effect was presented by the Fingerprint Examiner at the trial of the suspect. He was found guilty and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment.

OTHER TOPICS

Badge History Shows Need for Protecting Policeman's Symbol

by ELDRED I. WALLING, *Inspector of Police, Police Department, Minneapolis, Minn.*

Citizens and businessmen generally believe that they are talking to a police officer when a person exhibits identification to them and that it is being presented by a bona fide police officer.

Law enforcement agencies are expected to assume the responsibility of controlling the issuance of police badges and credentials so that such identification will be only in the possession of authorized law enforcement officers. Police agencies also have the responsibility of maintaining respect for the police badge. It is the emblem of their profession. If badges are given out to unauthorized persons and it becomes generally known that police badges are "a dime a dozen," then we, as officers, are defeating our purpose of maintaining respect for the law enforcement profession.

Inspector Eldred I. Walling.

Businessmen rightfully resent the presentation of so-called "official badges" to them when they cannot be sure that the person presenting the badge is a bona fide police officer. Control must necessarily be rigidly maintained on police badges and credentials if proper respect is to be shown the holder of such identification. He must be an authorized police officer, and no other person should be entitled or allowed to carry police identification.

Badges

The first Minneapolis police badge was in the form of a six-pointed star. It had "Minneapolis Police" and the officer's badge number on it. The next badge to be issued had the seal of the State of Minnesota in the center. The persons who designed it considered it more representative of an official emblem by reason of the fact that it bore the seal of the State. The present badge is in the form of a shield with an eagle at the top. It bears the words "Minneapolis Police" and the officer's badge number.

The Minneapolis Police Department owns it own badge die, and it is kept for the exclusive use of the Minneapolis Police Department. This makes it more difficult for anyone to copy the department's badge design.

Special Police Badges

The Minneapolis Police Department received complaints that persons who were not believed to be police officers were "flashing" police badges to secure free admission to ball games, theaters, and to ride public transit buses.

Investigation developed that prior to 1954 a special police commission authorized guards for various private businesses to act as "special police." They were not officially police officers. Such persons secured badges, paid for them personally at any one of the companies selling badges and failed

to turn the badges in to the police department when their duties were terminated. We found there were many badges of various types in the possession of persons having no connection with official police work. The police department had no record of who held these badges.

Problems

Misuse of the badges by unauthorized persons presented serious problems for the department. Recently, a shoplifter was arrested in a local store. At the time of the arrest he "flashed" an old "special police" badge in an attempt to gain special consideration (immunity from arrest) from the officer who was arresting him. When questioned at headquarters, he admitted he had used the badge successfully in an adjoining State to avoid being tagged for a speeding violation he had committed.

Another incident came to light when a motorist complained about the misconduct of a "Minneapolis police officer." He said the officer "bawled him out" and swore at him in the presence of his wife. Fortunately, the motorist made a note of the automobile license of the so-called "police officer." The motorist stated he had been stopped by a civilian who accused him of speeding. The motorist inquired, "By what authority do you stop me?" The civilian pulled out a "special police" badge and "flashed" it momentarily. The motorist did not know whether such identification was official and was naturally reluctant to ask for a closer examination of the badge. As a result, he nurtured some resentment for the Minneapolis Police Department and for law enforcement in general until the matter was clarified.

Upon checking out the license number taken by the motorist, it was found that the holder of the "special police" badge had secured the badge 11 years previously and had never been required to turn it in to the police department. He was not a police officer and had no authority to act as such. The badge found in his possession when he was questioned at headquarters was found to have the word "Special" on it in very small letters.

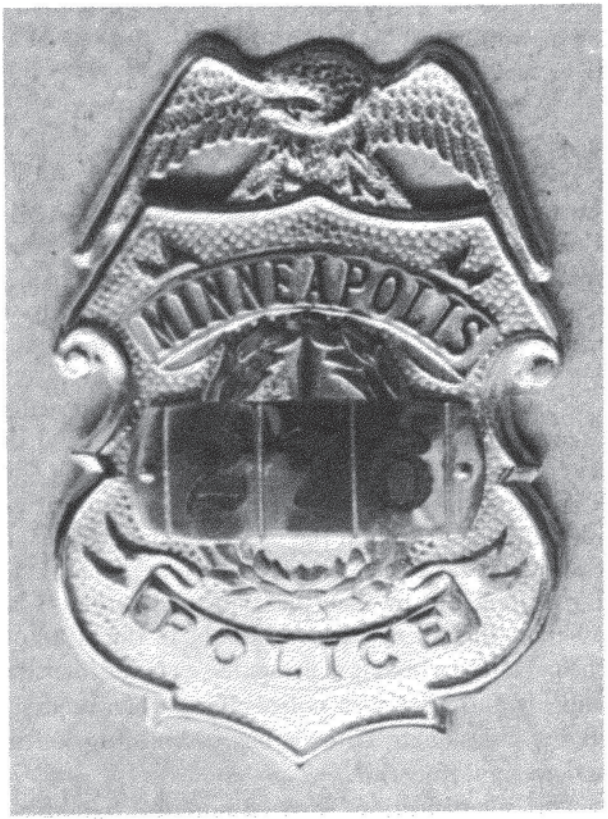
This case came to official attention, and it was possible to identify the offender because the motorist had noted his license number, but how many similar cases do not come to police attention?

In another case, the Minneapolis Police recovered a badge which was found to bear the words "Minneapolis Police" and also a shield with "Civil Service Commissioner" stamped on it. Such a badge is wholly improper, as no one connected with civil service has any authority to act as an officer of the police department.

This badge had been issued many years before by someone in authority in the police department because some city official had requested a badge for identification which would set forth his position of responsibility in the city government.

This practice is improper and should not be pursued. The city official asking for such a badge wants it for whatever "boost" it might give his ego. There have been instances when such a person has committed a traffic or other violation and, when stopped by an officer, has "flashed" the badge to the officer for the sole purpose of getting the officer to give him special consideration in not charging him with the violation he has committed.

In other instances, complaints came to police attention of persons "flashing" badges to secure free admission to theaters. Theater owners felt sure a number of these persons were not police officers and were not on official police business. The theater owner in such a case is faced with the



Badge of the Minneapolis Police Department.

problem of determining, "Is this man who is flashing some kind of a police badge really a police officer and entitled to come into my place of business without paying because he is on official police business?"

Such a theater owner who, when faced with the problem of determining whether or not the police identification offered is bona fide, does not have a positive way to immediately determine whether the credential submitted is official and resents the advantage taken of him by the illegitimate credential holder. He also resents the laxity of the law enforcement agency which has the responsibility for the issuance of the so-called credential or badge.

Prior to 1954 the Rapid Transit Co. allowed police officers, upon presentation of the official police badge, to ride their buses without payment of the usual fare when on official police work. Numerous complaints were made by employees of the Rapid Transit Co. that unauthorized persons were attempting to avoid payment of fare and secure free transportation by "flashing a police badge." Each of these complaints concerned persons who held a special badge indicating the holder was some kind of a "special officer." Such persons were not police officers, were not on police work, and were not authorized by the transit company to receive free transportation as police officers.

Identification Card

To resolve the difficulty, in 1954 the Minneapolis Police Department adopted the identification card for the use of all its officers. It bears the name, description, thumbprint, signature, and photo of the officer. It is encased in plastic so that it cannot be altered.

Since instituting the use of an identification card, the Minneapolis Police Department has had no further complaints from the Rapid Transit Co. The department instituted a system of positive identification through the use of the identification card that the badge alone could not accomplish. By presenting the identification card rather than a badge, the officer leaves no doubt in the mind of the person to whom it is presented as to his identity and his authority as a police officer when requesting permission to enter a bus, a building, or to attend some function.

The identification card eliminates the abuse which formerly could be foisted upon legitimate business operations by unauthorized persons presenting bogus or so-called "police identification" in the form of a badge. The public relations value to the Minneapolis Police Department, through adoption of the identification card for its officers to exhibit to persons interviewed, has been tremendous. It met with the instant approval of the businessmen of our city and leaves no doubt concerning the organization with which the person presenting it is connected.

No identification card of the Minneapolis Police Department has ever been issued to a person who is not a bona fide Minneapolis police officer, and no police officer ever is permitted to leave the employment of this department without turning in his I.D. card so that it can be destroyed.

Special Commissions

In 1959 Minneapolis Police Department regulations governing the issuance of special police commissions were as follows:

(1) Applicants shall be registered voters in this county and have lived in Minnesota for 1 year prior to making application.

(2) Applicants shall fill out the prescribed application form in detail, have it notarized, and file it with the police department.

(3) Recent photo of applicant shall be on the application and he shall be fingerprinted at the police department.

(4) No special police commission shall be issued to any person convicted of a felony. No commission shall be issued to one convicted of a misdemeanor, without approval of the superintendent of police.

(5) Bond must be presented in amount $1,000, obtained from a bonding or insurance company authorized to do business in Minnesota.

The 1957 Minneapolis ordinance regarding special police provides:

It shall be unlawful for any person having appointment as special policeman to wear at any public gathering, public street, highway, or public place, whether on or off duty, a uniform or cap of the same color as that adopted and used by the Minneapolis Police Department.

It shall be unlawful for any person appointed as special policeman to wear any badge or other insignia except such as is furnished to him by the Minneapolis Police Department, or to wear any badge or other insignia which simulates in any way the badge or insignia of the police of the city of Minneapolis. Upon the order appointing such person as a special policeman and a receipt of $5, the police department shall issue to the applicant a special policeman's badge, as adopted by the police department. The required $5 shall be paid to the city treasurer, and shall be a deposit to guarantee the return of the badge issued to the police department. Upon the expiration of the term for which the special commission is issued, or

upon revocation thereof, the person holding such badge shall immediately return same to the Minneapolis Police Department.

It shall be unlawful for any person commissioned as a special policeman to exercise any police authority or act as a policeman except in the place designated in his appointment.

The term of office of any special policeman shall expire at the time of the expiration of the term of office of the mayor of the city of Minneapolis making such appointment.

Every person appointed as special policeman shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, file a bond in the sum of $1,000 written by a surety company authorized to do business in Minnesota, which bond shall provide for the faithful discharge of the duties of special policeman, and shall comply with all applicable laws and ordinances, and which bond shall be approved as to form and execution by the city attorney.

Applicants for appointment as special policemen shall submit to all reasonable regulations and requirements of the police department as the same shall relate to identification, photographing, and fingerprinting.

Any violation of the terms of this ordinance shall be grounds for the revocation of the commission by either the mayor or the city council.

All special police commissions shall clearly define the purpose for the appointment and the area or location in which the appointee is to act, and if for any cause the purpose or the location stated in the commission ceases to exist, the holder of such commission shall, within 10 days, surrender the commission and his badge to the superintendent of police.

Any person violating the terms of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be fined not to exceed $50 or imprisoned not to exceed 60 days.

PRINTS IDENTIFY BANDIT WHO ROBBED FOUR BANKS

In 1956 two banks in a business area in Los Angeles, Calif., were robbed of a total of $1,721. Both times the armed robber was successful in making his escape. The meager description provided by witnesses merely indicated the robber to be a tall, rather handsome man in his mid-twenties, and it seemed the same individual was involved in both robberies.

In succession on January 12, 1959, and on February 4, 1959, the same two banks were again struck and robbed of a total of $2,314 by an armed robber who made good his escape. Each time, the robber had the money put in a pillowcase, just as the bandit had done in the 1956 robberies. It appeared that the same lone bandit had made his fourth successful robbery, but this time observers linked his getaway to a yellow automobile.

FBI Agents investigating the latest holdups discovered a yellow car parked behind an apartment house scarcely a mile from one of the last victimized banks. It was ascertained that the 25-year-old driver of this car fitted the description of the bank robber. The young man accompanied FBI Agents to both victim banks, but witnesses could not positively identify him.

Working in cooperation with the FBI, Los Angeles police officers had three good latent palm prints found at the bank robbed on January 12, 1959. Comparisons reflected that the palm print taken from the 25-year-old suspect matched one of the latent prints taken at the crime scene.

With this evidence, the suspect was arrested by FBI Agents and local police officers. Confronted with the identical palm prints, the suspect readily admitted the two recent bank robberies as well as the two committed in 1956.

In explaining his motives for the robberies, the young bandit stated that he desired a good living. His first bank robbery was for the purpose of making a down payment on a home but the loot was not sufficient for this so he spent the money. In order to finance his wedding and a honeymoon trip, he committed the second robbery. With the extra funds he traveled to Iowa and to Ohio where he planned to enter college but then abandoned the idea. He later traveled to New York where he reportedly worked as a civil engineer. After losing his position, he returned to California seeking an engineering position. When his prospects did not appear good and his finances were low, he again sought to maintain his financial standing through his third bank robbery. Shortly thereafter, having decided to live in Los Angeles again, he staged his fourth bank holdup to pay for the shipment of his furniture from New York.

On May 8, 1959, the young bandit was sentenced to 10 years on each of three counts in United States District Court, Los Angeles, Calif. The sentences were suspended and the subject was placed on 5 years' probation.

JEWELRY IMPRESSIONS

Some jewelers make plaster casts of precious articles of jewelry at time of sale. In the event these articles are subsequently stolen and recovered, comparison with the casts may be made to establish rightful ownership.

Former Kansas Officer Visits the FBI

Mr. R. S. Terwilliger of Colorado Springs, Colo., his son-in-law, Col. Elmo Elliott, stationed at the Pentagon, and their wives were recently conducted on a tour of the FBI with particular emphasis placed on the Laboratory and Identification Divisions.

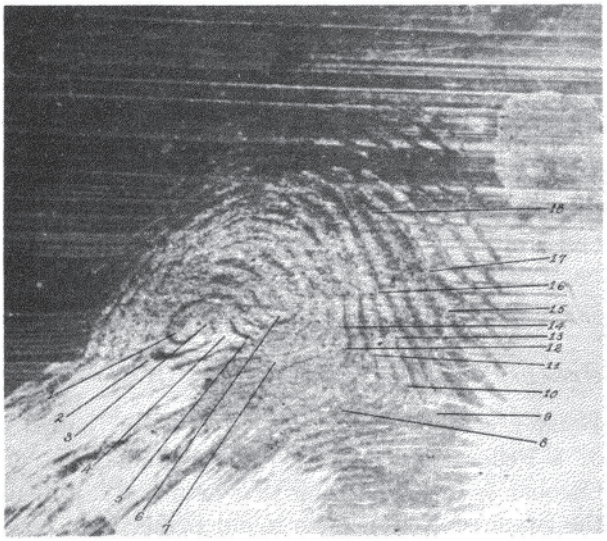
Mr. Terwilliger had considerable experience some years ago in the law enforcement profession as a fingerprint expert in the Garden City, Kans., Police Department, and was eager to arrange for a meeting with Mr. Hoover in order to present him photographs of fingerprints which had been directly influential in effecting the identification of a notorious criminal.

A review of the case shows that on May 23, 1928, four bandits walked into a Lamar, Colo., bank, robbed it of approximately $290,000 in cash and bonds, took two employees as hostages and fled after killing the president of the bank and his son in an exchange of gunfire.

Following the holdup, the bodies of one of the hostages and of a doctor, who was forced to give medical aid to one of the injured bandits, were found riddled with bullets. The doctor's wrecked car was found at the foot of a cliff.

R. S. Terwilliger, then undersheriff and fingerprint expert of the Garden City Police Department, carefully inspected the wrecked car for fingerprints. He successfully located and photographed a latent fingerprint on the upper, outside glass of the car's right rear door. An enlarged

Mr. R. S. Terwilliger presents fingerprint to Director Hoover. Shown from left to right are: Mrs. Terwilliger, Mr. Terwilliger, Director Hoover, Colonel and Mrs. Elmo Elliott.



Enlarged latent fingerprint.

photograph of the partial fingerprint was submitted to the FBI Identification Division.

More than a year later, an FBI fingerprint expert, having memorized the latent fingerprint taken by Mr. Terwilliger, was able to make an identification on a card received from the Stockton, Calif., sheriff's office carrying the name of a man arrested as a train holdup suspect. The fingerprints showed 18 points of identification. The train holdup man proved to be Jake Fleagle, the Lamar bank robber. Fleagle was subsequently killed in a gun battle with police officers and his three confederates were hanged.

Mr. Terwilliger has been master mechanic for one of the world's largest advertising film concerns at Colorado Springs, and was on a visit with his wife to Washington, following his retirement from this company after Christmas.

Enlarged fingerprint impression.

Purdue University Sets Arson Seminar

The 16th International Arson Investigators' seminar will be held at Purdue University from April 25 to 29, 1960. This 5-day intensive training program will be conducted in cooperation with the International Association of Arson Investigators and other agencies interested in the recognition, investigation, prosecution and prevention of the crime of arson.

The seminar will present the Nation's outstanding arson authorities, lecturers and moderators. The program will include essential basic information for the arson investigator which will be expanded into advanced techniques of investigation, criminalistics and specialized training that will lead to more effective detection, apprehension, prosecution and conviction of the arsonist.

For additional information concerning the seminar, write Prof. Shelby Gallien, Seminar Director, Public Safety Institute, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.

CRIME SCENE SEARCH

Evidence discovered in thorough crime scene searches has frequently been responsible for the solution of a crime. It is important that the search of the crime scene be conducted over a substantial area and not restricted merely to the immediate location of the crime scene.

In one case of burglary on a Government reservation in which a window was broken, glass fragments found several hundred feet away were identified as parts of the broken window. Latent fingerprint examination uncovered 22 latents on these glass fragments. Subsequently, examination at the FBI Identification Division determined that 16 of these latents belonged to 2 persons in a list of 13 possible suspects. It was later revealed this pair had worked together in committing the crime. One of them had broken the window with a stick, removed the broken glass and passed the pieces on to the second individual who, in turn, had tossed the glass fragments into the grass at the rear of the building.

The two subjects were later convicted in Federal court and were given 1-year sentences which were suspended, and the two individuals were placed on probation for 2 years.

WANTED BY THE FBI

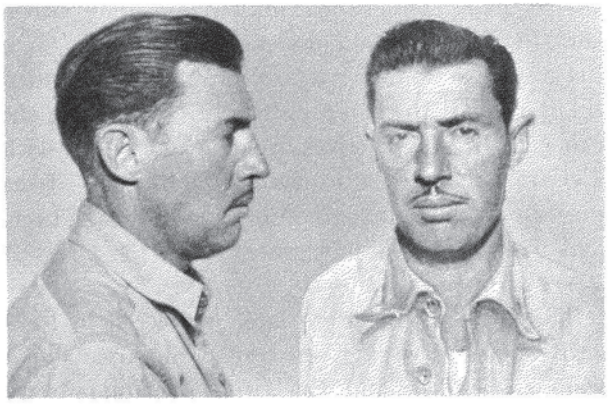
FRED STEPHENS DABNEY, with aliases: Frederick Stephen Dabney, Fred Hull, George Hull, John S. Martin, Jack Miller, Zack Miller, George Nulph, Ralph Nulph, Fred W. Reed, Thomas Wesley Smith, Wallace Stephens, Jack Stevens, Fred Wallace, Red Wallace, George W. Wolfe, "Frenchy," and others.

Unlawful Flight To Avoid Prosecution (Murder)

Fred Stephens Dabney, an itinerant laborer with no fixed occupation or address, is currently the subject of a nationwide search by the FBI for allegedly shooting and killing another man who was attempting to pacify him following a barroom argument.

The Crime

Dabney allegedly spent most of the day of September 24, 1955, in several different bars in Omaha, Nebr. Sometime during the evening, Dabney met a girl in one of these bars, and, after having a few more drinks together, at the suggestion of his new-found girl friend, the pair decided to visit another Omaha bar, traveling in an automobile which was then in the woman's possession. Unknown to Dabney, his companion was also the girl friend of the bartender at this bar, and the automobile they were using belonged to him. On their arrival at this last bar, Dabney and the bartender became involved in an argument over their mutual woman friend and Dabney was thrown out of the bar. Two other occupants then left the bar to talk to Dabney on the street.



Fred Stephens Dabney.

They noticed at that time that he had a gun. One of them reentered the bar briefly, and when he returned, he allegedly saw Dabney walking backwards up the street followed by the other man. A shot rang out and this man fell to the street. He died within a few minutes. Dabney fled from the scene. The victim was unknown to Dabney and apparently met his death while trying to pacify the nervous, highly excitable, drink-crazed fugitive.

Process

Dabney is being sought by the FBI on the basis of a Federal warrant filed at Omaha, Nebr., on October 3, 1955, charging that he unlawfully fled the State of Nebraska to avoid prosecution on a charge of murder.

The Criminal

This fugitive has been convicted for theft from an interstate shipment, assault, burglary, larceny, vagrancy, disorderly conduct and drunkenness. Dabney has worked as a tree surgeon, landscape gardener, house painter, salesman, farmer, and laborer. He is reported to be an extremely heavy drinker who prefers vodka with either water or beer as a chaser. While drinking, Dabney likes to compose music and sing. He has been described as an introvert.

Caution

Dabney has been in possession of an automatic pistol and has previously escaped from confinement. He should be considered armed and extremely dangerous.

Description

This Spanish-speaking, would-be musician is a white American. He is further described as follows:

Age	47, born July 14, 1912, at Birmingham, Ala.
Height	5 feet 6 inches.
Weight	150 pounds.
Build	Medium.
Hair	Dark brown, turning grey.
Eyes	Hazel.
Complexion	Dark.
Scars and marks	Long scar on left side of face, faint horizontal cut scar right brow, 1-inch scar left forearm.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:1960 O—541771

Remarks	Dabney may wear mustache, hair may be cut short, left arm may be stiff at elbow and wrist.
FBI number	1,157,467.
Fingerprint classification	0 31 W IIM 20 I 28 W OII

Notify FBI

Any person having information which might assist in locating this fugitive is requested to immediately notify the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C., or the Special Agent in Charge of the nearest FBI field office, the telephone number of which appears on the first page of local telephone directories.

Handwriting Helps Convict Auto Thief

On September 12, 1958, two youths stole an automobile at San Francisco, Calif., and drove it to Albany, Oreg., where the car was wrecked and abandoned. Within hours they stole another automobile at Albany, Oreg., and went to Seattle, Wash.

Subsequently, one of the youths returned to California in the stolen car. He was apprehended at Yreka, Calif., on September 21, 1958, by an officer of the Yreka Police Department who recognized the car as one reported as stolen at Albany, Oreg. The second suspect, later questioned at Seattle, Wash., denied knowledge that the cars were stolen but admitted signing gasoline purchase slips on a credit card found in one of the cars.

A path of forged gasoline sales slips, all in the name of one of the victimized car owners whose credit card was stolen, pinpointed the trail of the two youths.

The two suspects were indicted by a Federal grand jury at Sacramento, Calif., on October 7, 1958, for violation of the interstate transportation of stolen motor vehicle statute. The youth caught in the stolen car pleaded guilty to the charge.

Document examinations in the FBI Laboratory disclosed that most of the forged gasoline sales slips were signed by the second suspect. An expert testified to this effect at the trial of this youth in Sacramento, Calif., on November 26, 1958, and he was found guilty. Both young car thieves were sentenced to the custody of the Attorney General as youth offenders.

Helpful Hints
FINGERPRINTING
FBI
WHEN TAKING INKED PRINTS, BEST RESULTS ARE OBTAINED BY USING A VERY SMALL AMOUNT OF INK AND ROLLING IT OUT EVENLY.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN AFTER 5 DAYS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Questionable Pattern

The unusual and questionable pattern shown here is classified as a central pocket loop-type whorl with an outer tracing. The deltas are located at D^1 and D^2. Due to the questionable nature of the recurve in front of delta D^2, the impression is referenced to a loop.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: April 8, 1960

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: "TEN MOST WANTED FUGITIVES" PROGRAM
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)
SAM FOGG

In talking over the "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" Program with Sam Fogg, the United Press International (UPI) writer who prepares the material at UPI's Washington headquarters, Wick pointed out that one of the basic difficulties we have concerns the fact the fugitives on the list the longest period of time are not frequently publicized. This is particularly true with respect to Frederick J. Tenuto and James Eddie Diggs.

For your information, we have given UPI all background data including photographs of the current ten most wanted fugitives, and UPI this week end intends to publicize the program on its nationwide wires. Fogg said he did not know how many papers would carry this but UPI would build it up with the hope that many papers of the American press will publicize all ten pictures. Appropriate write-ups are, of course, being prepared by Fogg based on previously approved material to accompany the photos.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones

REW:sak
(6)

NOT RECORDED
191 APR 14 1960

12 APR 18 1960

CRIME REC

9 APR 19 1960

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : **Mr. Mohr**

DATE: **April 21, 1960**

FROM : **C. D. DeLoach**

SUBJECT: **FALSE BOMB REPORTS AIRCRAFT**

Yesterday, Kemper had an opportunity to talk with Sue Wagner, UPI representative, and the discussion turned to the subject of fake bomb calls. Miss Wagner is going to write a wrap-up story for the week end on the fake bomb calls and is going to pinpoint it on the fact that these false reports not only harassed the airlines but imposed mental strain on passengers and their relatives and emphasized the human side of these "pranksters."

Kemper discussed with her the overall problem and the fact that the Bureau has devoted a tremendous amount of manpower and energy in order to apprehend the guilty parties. He also made available to her the recent booklet on "How Airlines Can Help the FBI." She, of course, was aware of the fact that the Attorney General had stressed prosecution of these cases at the recent United States Attorneys Conference. She also had copies of all the releases which we had made concerning the arrests of various individuals.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Jones

ECK:geg
(3)

REC-9 94-8-95-42

18 MAY 2 1960

63 MAY 10 1960

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVER 'EN1

Memorandum

Tolson
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Belmont
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: May 25, 1960

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: EDWARD REILEY
FUGITIVE - BANK ROBBERY
"TEN MOST WANTED FUGITIVE"
FEATURE STORY
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

At 10 p.m. today, ~~Sam~~ Fogg of United Press International (UPI) who handles our "Ten Most Wanted Fugitive" program writing telephoned Wick. He said he was interested in the manner in which Reiley had been apprehended yesterday at Loves Park, a suburb of Rockford, Illinois, by Sheriff Office deputies. He said he understood that a garage man at the Forest Hill Motors in Rockford had recognized Reiley after having seen his photograph on an FBI Wanted Flyer. Wick told him this was correct.

Fogg stated he would like to do a feature story for Sunday UPI distribution throughout the Nation on the number of fugitives identified through newspaper pictures and Wanted Flyers. Wick told him we would get up material and supply it to him.

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones

REW:geg
(5)

Public Source data given to Fogg 5/26/60

REC-75 94-8-95-425
NOT RECORDED
145 JUN 1 1960

EX-112

15 MAY 31 1960

2 JUN 6 1960

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memoranaum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 6, 1960

FROM : SAC, New Orleans (80-new)

SUBJECT: CRIME IN LOUISIANA
FEATURE ARTICLES BY
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
RESEARCH MATTER

Mr. JOHN G. (JACK) WARNER, United Press International, Room 510, Pan-American Building, 610 Poydras Street, telephone Tulane 8351, New Orleans, advised me that he is contemplating a series of features on crime in Louisiana. He advised that while assigned to Dallas, Texas, he did some features in that state. He said that the articles may or may not have a dateline but that the publication will be limited to the State of Louisiana. He thought perhaps of doing some features on sensational crimes of the past and is interested in any such Bureau cases that he could use. Mr. WARNER stated that anything used with regard to the FBI would be with our approval and he would show it to us in final form before having it published. He is comparatively new in the state and not familiar with Louisiana. He spoke of doing something about the situation with regard to the underworld and he understands that we would not be in a position to furnish information along that line. He stated that what he would actually publish would depend on what he comes up with after talking with various law enforcement people. He predicted that it would take quite some time to get the material together. He is familiar with the series of articles in this office which were featured in the Dixie-Roto Magazine, Sunday supplement of the Times-Picayune, and, of course, does not want to duplicate those articles.

UACB, we will talk further with Mr. WARNER after he has had an opportunity to talk with some other law enforcement people and perhaps at that time he will have a clearer picture of just what his objectives are.

2 - Bureau
2 - New Orleans
RWB:ez
(4)

REC-38 94-1-95-4126

5 JUN 1960

no auth file

CRIME RESEARCH

64 JUN 20 1960

EXP. PROC. JUN 8 1960

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: October 28, 1959

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR MATERIAL
SUSAN WAGNER
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)
"TEN MOST WANTED FUGITIVES" PROGRAM

Susan Wagner, who is the UPI representative at the Justice Department, talked to Wick yesterday, 10-27-59. She said she is working on the possibility of writing a story about the "gun molls" who associate with various individuals who are now and who have been on the "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list. She would like to have material upon which to base her story.

Wick told Miss Wagner that we had a considerable amount of data which he thought would be suitable for her use and would prepare it within the near future.

We are going ahead in getting together material of the type desired.

1 - Mr. Jones

REW:sak
(3)

REC 78 94-8-95-427

EX-[illegible]

13 JUL 7 1960

62 JUL 13 1960

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STA[illegible] ENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 7/29/60

FROM : SAC, New Orleans (80-462)

SUBJECT: CRIME IN LOUISIANA
FEATURE ARTICLES BY
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
RESEARCH MATTER

Remylet 6/6/60.

Mr. JOHN G. WARNER, UPI, New Orleans, who originally talked to SAC R. W. BACHMAN concerning the possibility of obtaining some material for a feature article on crime in Louisiana, has been contacted on several occasions. At present, he is on vacation and will return to work 8/1/60.

He has indicated that he is still considering the preparation of such an article and will contact the New Orleans Office in the near future about the article.

This is furnished in order that the Bureau will be aware of the status of this matter.

cc Detached in Crime Research
2 - Bureau
1 - New Orleans

FGB:dfs
(3)

94-8-95-4128

DEC 62

10 AUG 4 1960

No action
file
8/4/60

CRIME RESEARCH

RECEIVED [illegible]

59 AUG 8 1960

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : **Mr. Mohr**

DATE: **August 10, 1960**

FROM : **C. D. DeLoach**

SUBJECT: **SPECIAL TOUR**
SAM FOGG
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)
1:00 P. M., FRIDAY, 8-12-60

At 4:50 p. m., 8-9-60, Sam Fogg of UPI, who does the writing on our "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" material for UPI, telephoned Wick. He said he would like to bring his 10-year-old son [redacted] in for a tour of FBI Headquarters at 1:00 p. m., Friday, 8-12-60. [redacted]

The guests will come to Room 5640 and Special Agent [redacted] of this Division will escort them on a special tour.

b6

1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Stapleton

REW:sak
(4)

Tour conducted 8/12/60 Crime Records
S. A. [redacted]

REC-68 94-8-95-430

EX 109

8 AUG 15 1960

CRIME RESEARCH

60 AUG 18 1960

SAC, New Orleans (80-462) 8/25/60

Director, FBI

CRIME IN LOUISIANA
FEATURE ARTICLES BY
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
RESEARCH MATTER

ReBulet 8/16/60.

Statistics have been compiled showing examinations conducted by the FBI Laboratory for Louisiana law enforcement agencies for the fiscal years, 1955 through 1960. Figures are complete to July 1, 1960. During this period the FBI Laboratory received 1,247 requests for examinations. These requests included a total of 4,030 specimens to be examined and 4,787 examinations were conducted. The three figures are not consistent inasmuch as one request from a law enforcement agency may enclose several specimens for examination and each specimen may require more than one examination.

In response to your request for information concerning some Louisiana case where examinations were conducted by the FBI Laboratory for local law enforcement agencies, you may refer to your file 95-59 captioned "John Hickingbottom - Suspect; Ike Drouett - Victim, Burglary." This was a case handled by the Franklin Parish Sheriff's Office, Winnsboro, Louisiana, in 1959. Also refer to your file 62-3161 captioned "Unknown Subject; Willie Lee Clay, Anonymous Letter." This request for an examination of an anonymous letter was received from a city judge in Oakdale, Louisiana, in 1959. The examination by the FBI Laboratory Document Section showed that Willie Lee Clay, accused of having written the anonymous letter, was, in fact, innocent.

In December, 1956, the Sheriff of Iberia Parish forwarded 12 checks to the FBI Laboratory, all drawn on the account of Marshell Shelby. With the exception of one, these checks were made out to the order of William Zepherin. They were drawn on Shelby and endorsed by Zepherin. Shelby signed a complaint charging Zepherin with forging and uttering the 12 checks. The Laboratory Examiner concluded that the signatures "Marshell Shelby" were written by Zepherin and not by Shelby.

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62-107 REC-31 14-8-7-5-431

The case was tried on June 17, 1958, and the Laboratory Document Examiner testified as to his findings with the use of photographic enlargements. The defendant had two court-appointed attorneys who cross-examined the Document Examiner for approximately 40 minutes. The defendant was found guilty.

1 - Mr. Tamm
JCFM:paw (6)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62 AUG 31 1960

MAILED 20
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COMM-FBI

In connection with the above case, Bureau is in possession of information relating to the Document Examination only since correspondence was directly between the Sheriff of Iberia Parish and the FBI Laboratory.

The above cases are representative of FBI Laboratory cooperation with law enforcement agencies in Louisiana and are in different localities in the state.

NOTE: Bufiles on the above cases are 95-80157, 95-85835 and 95-67458. For background information, the New Orleans Office by letter dated 8/4/60 requested permission to cooperate with Mr. John G. Warner, head of United Press International in New Orleans in a series of articles concerning the FBI and cooperation between the FBI and Louisiana law enforcement agencies. Bureau by letter dated 8/16/60 authorized this cooperation and this letter furnishes additional information requested by New Orleans.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Walters
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
Attn: Crime Records Section

DATE: 8/4/60

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (80-462)

SUBJECT: CRIME IN LOUISIANA
FEATURE ARTICLES BY
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
RESEARCH MATTER

Re New Orleans letters 6/6/60 and 7/29/60.

On 8/4/60, Mr. JOHN G. WARNER, who is head of the United Press International (UPI) Office in New Orleans, came to the New Orleans Office to discuss the subject of some articles on crime in Louisiana. This matter was discussed with Mr. WARNER by ASAC J. T. SYLVESTER, JR. Mr. WARNER stated that he had originally planned to do a series of articles on the subject of crime in Louisiana in general, obtaining source material from various agencies, such as the Louisiana State Police and local Police Departments and Sheriffs' Offices.

Mr. WARNER stated that he had found that officials in local and state law enforcement agencies did not appear too interested in such a series, and he now desired to prepare a series of articles featuring the FBI and its various investigative and cooperative activities. Mr. WARNER said that at the present time he has in mind possibly seven articles of this type, which will run about 500 words in length each. He said these stories would be distributed to newspapers and radio stations throughout the State of Louisiana and would be restricted completely to the Louisiana area. He advised, therefore, that he would like to confine all of these stories to cases handled in Louisiana where the FBI was the principal agency involved.

As a result of the conference between Mr. WARNER and ASAC SYLVESTER, the following ideas were developed:

One of these feature articles would deal with a case where our investigation proved the innocence of the subjects involved. Another article would deal with the activities of a typical Agent during the course of a day's work and would be based on some average type of an investigation.

(2) - Bureau
1 - New Orleans
FGB:cjk
(3)

EX-107 REC-31 94-8-95-432

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EX-106 AUG 9 1960

In this connection, all of the articles would be written in such a way as to portray our personnel as citizens of the community, no different from those in any field of commercial or professional endeavor. Mr. WARNER stated that he would like to personalize, so to speak, in telling the story of our investigative responsibilities and get away from the normal impersonal approach in speaking of the FBI as if it were an institution. He stated that, if possible, he would like to use the names of one or two Agents in each of the articles which would be based on individual cases, normally these being the names of the Agents who actually investigated the cases. If deemed advisable by the Bureau, fictitious names could be used.

Another of the articles would be based on the cooperation our FBI Laboratory is able to give local law enforcement agencies and local prosecutors in the investigation and prosecution of local crimes, such as murder and robbery. In this connection, the Bureau is requested to furnish background information on some Louisiana case where examinations conducted by the FBI Laboratory have been the decisive factor in the successful prosecution of the case and where our Laboratory examiners testified at the trial of the defendant. Further in this connection, if statistics are available as to the number of examinations conducted by the Laboratory for Louisiana law enforcement agencies during the past few years, and/or the number of prosecutions resulting therefrom, this information could be used in this particular article.

Mr. WARNER would like to use cases for these articles, the locales of which are in various sections of Louisiana in order to engender as much interest as possible from the various UPI clients throughout Louisiana. The rest of the articles which are contemplated will be based on various cases in this category which will be selected from our files and will, of course, be closed cases which concluded in prosecution of the subjects.

UACB, this Office will continue to cooperate with Mr. WARNER in this regard inasmuch as it is felt that these feature articles will be of invaluable assistance in getting our good name and the human aspect of our investigative operations before the people of Louisiana.

The advice of the Bureau is requested concerning the use of Agents' names in these articles on a restrictive basis.

As these articles are completed, they will either be sent to the Bureau for approval, or their contents will be checked by responsible personnel of this office.

8/16/60

airtel

REG-31 94-8-15-432

To: SAC, New Orleans (80-462)

From: Director, FBI

CRIME IN LOUISIANA
FEATURE ARTICLES BY
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
RESEARCH MATTER

Reurlet dated 8/4/60. You are authorized to continue cooperation with Mr. John G. Warner of United Press International in connection with the series of articles mentioned in your letter. Names of Resident Agents, material showing their participation in community activities, home life and generalized information such as education and family background may be used. It is realized this may preclude using the name of an Agent who actually participated in an investigation about which Mr. Warner may be writing.

Statistics such as you requested in paragraph 2, page 2 of your letter as to the number of examinations conducted by the Laboratory for Louisiana law enforcement will be compiled and forwarded to you. Information will also be obtained on cases in which the Laboratory has assisted in solving local crimes.

The series of four articles entitled "FBI File, New Orleans," which appeared in "The Times-Picayune" in March and April of 1960 may be useful in the currently contemplated series. In line with FBI cooperation with local law enforcement agencies, you may wish to consider an article on the FBI National Academy inasmuch as this year marks the 25th Anniversary of the founding of the Academy.

As the articles are completed, they should be forwarded to the Bureau for review, if convenient.

MAILED 31
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JCFM:pab
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62 AUG 31 1960

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
Attn: Crime Records

DATE: 9/30/60

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (80-462)

SUBJECT: CRIME IN LOUISIANA
FEATURE ARTICLES BY
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
RESEARCH MATTER

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Tele. Room
Mr. [illegible]
Miss Gandy

Re New Orleans letter 8/4/60, Buairtel 8/16/60, and Bulet 8/25/60.

Enclosed are two copies of an article entitled "An Average Day with an FBI Agent," which has been prepared and which it is contemplated will be given to Mr. JOHN G. WARNER, of United Press International, who is the individual preparing a series of articles on the FBI's work throughout Louisiana.

This Office has been in contact with Mr. WARNER on a number of occasions within recent weeks. He has stated that he has not had a chance to begin work on this series because of his regular reportorial duties occasioned by the integration of the public schools in Orleans Parish.

If the Bureau approves the attached proposed article, this will be given to Mr. WARNER, who possibly will rewrite the article. Mr. WARNER indicated that he desired to prepare one story showing the typical investigative day of an Agent. As additional rough draft articles are prepared, they will be forwarded to the Bureau for approval.

Arrangements will be made in order that Mr. WARNER's articles will be either forwarded to the Bureau for review or reviewed by me or the Assistant Special Agent in Charge before any of them are published.

94-8-95-433

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - New Orleans

REC-31

OCT 4 1960

FGB:cjk
(3)

ENCLOSURE

SAC, New Orleans (80-462) 10/7/60

Director, FBI 94-8-95-433
REC-31

EX-102

CRIME IN LOUISIANA
FEATURE ARTICLES BY
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
RESEARCH MATTER

Reurlet dated 9/30/60.

Original copy of the article you propose to make available to Mr. John G. Warner of United Press International is being returned to you. It has been reviewed and may be furnished to Mr. Warner; however, you should make one change.

The middle of the first complete paragraph on page 3 states, "One of the most important functions of the FBI and its Agents is to coordinate their investigative efforts with local law enforcement agencies." This is a true statement. However, at a quick reading it could create the impression that the FBI coordinates activities of local law enforcement agencies. This sentence should be changed so there is no possibility of misinterpretation.

If Mr. Warner desires to use this article, you should consider "An Average Day With An FBI Agent" type pictures of Special Agent Kelley to accompany the article. This should not be done if Special Agent Kelley's present assignments preclude publishing of his photograph.

Enclosure

NOTE: The New Orleans Office by letter dated 8/4/60 requested permission to cooperate with Mr. John G. Warner, head of United Press International at New Orleans, in a series of articles on the FBI and cooperation between the FBI and Louisiana law enforcement agencies. Cooperation was authorized by airtel to New Orleans dated 8/16/60.

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JCFM:eah/paw
(6)

MAILED 9
OCT - 7 1960
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62 OCT 14 1960

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: Nov. 15, 1960

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ~~PAT~~ YOUNG
UPI REPRESENTATIVE
STORY ON SHOPLIFTING

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Gandy

Mr. Young, who is a new staff member of UPI in the Press Building, called to secure assistance with a planned story on shoplifting. Young was furnished UCR data and was furnished estimates concerning the estimated total amount taken by shoplifters during 1959. He was advised that during 1959 almost $7,000,000 worth of merchandise was stolen by shoplifters, an increase of 10% over the previous year. Young was further advised that police reports show that 68% more shopliftings occur in December than in the low month of August. In his article Young is going to emphasize that the Christmas sales peak is also the period that shoplifters are most active. He was furnished a reprint from the Law Enforcement Bulletin regarding shoplifting matters and was most appreciative for the assistance received.

RECOMMENDATION:

The above is for information only.

1 - Mr. Jones

HPL/emb
(3)

11/16 REC-32

14-8-95-434

NOV 17 1960

CRIME RESEARCH

62 NOV 22 1960

0-19 (Rev. 1-11-60)

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Letters to the Editor

Hind-Sight on Cuba

A great deal has been written in the press and about the failures of the State Department to anticipate our current problems in Cuba. Invidious innuendos have appeared in presenting the work of the U. S. Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security, the Administration, Central Intelligence and any other scapegoat to which sniping fire could be directed.

I suggest that the press, including, specifically, your newspaper, should re-examine the position held by itself prior to, and immediately after Jan. 1, 1959.

I have seen no apologia, just an intellectually shocking whirlaway from the responsibility of the press itself.

Dr. Joseph Thorning, in his letter to the editor of Oct. 1, cast a penetrating light into many obscure corners. He missed, however, the emphasis that should properly be placed upon the national press in Washington and the innate leadership it has.

Mr. Herbert Matthews was not alone in his grievous responsibility for the misrepresentation of Castro as an idealist and as a statesman. Many others also assumed that anyone who was anti-Batista, was, *ipso facto*, good, and much to be emulated.

He was not alone, either, among those who were pro-Castro for Castro's own sake. A brief survey of the United States press during January, 1959, will clearly demonstrate that it had been flimflammed by a handful of self-anointed Caribbean experts.

The result was a United States and a Congress inflamed with claptrap about the glories of a Cuban Robin Hood; the people of the United States responded. They wriggled like so many old maids with the hope of a man under the bed when Castro came, like a Conquistador, to the United States later that year.

Your hind-sights, sirs, are now elegant, but still unnerving. Do you yet really put the issues of Cuba above partisanship—or is it still too attractive a political gong for you to beat in a very political season?

On Oct. 1 you gratuitously bring up the question editorially—as if there was any question at all—as to whether or not we should hang on to Guantanamo. You weaken the American position by inferring that the Guantanamo treaty is only as valid as Castro's "political accommodation and sufferance."

The cynicism of the phrase that we have "no divine right" in regard to a binding treaty between friendly and neighborly peoples infers that all treaties are, after all, mere scraps of paper to be ignored whenever a political pop-up chooses to violate them.

WILLIAM A. ULMAN.
Chevy Chase.

REC- 31

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington [illegible]
The Evening [illegible]
New York Herald [illegible]
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

REC- 38
EX- 127
NOT RECORDED
149 OCT 12 1960
50 OCT 17 1960

C...IONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : C. D. DE LOACH

DATE: 10/6/60

FROM : J. J. DAUNT

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SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE
67TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
UNIFORM CRIME REPORTING WORKSHOP

With further reference to the misquoting of my remarks by the United Press reporter present at the Uniform Crime Reporting workshop, IACP Convention, October 5, 1960, I agree thoroughly with the Director that this "misquote" gave the Bureau a very unfair press. I did no "conceding" whatsoever. Following the allegation by the Chief of Police in Miami Beach, I stood up immediately and gave a forthright defense of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. There was absolutely no surrender on my part whatsoever and numerous individuals within the workshop later told me they appreciated the manner in which the Chief of Police of Miami Beach was straightened out.

I admit I should have had the foresight to straighten out Professor Lejins in the meeting rather than waiting until afterwards. However, I felt my remarks were sufficient to straighten out the Chief of Police at Miami Beach and believed Lejins' remarks to be a passing observation which placed no emphasis on the discussion.

As a matter of factual basis, the question raised by Chief of Police Fox, Miami Beach, regarding transient population unfairly raising crime rates was directed to former Special Agent A. E. Leonard, who is now with the IACP. In view of the unfairness of Chief Fox's question, I insisted that I answer Chief Fox's question, or allegation, rather than Leonard handling this matter.

I wish to reaffirm that the remarks of the United Press reporter were taken strictly out of context and absolutely were not true under any stretch of the imagination. There was a stenotypist present taking a complete record of the workshop discussion and her notes can be informally procured to confirm our position.

It is also recommended that through our established contacts we obtain the identity of the United Press International representative and question him, or her, relative to the misquote. Through the useage of stenotypist transcription and questioning of the UPI representative, it is felt we could establish a permanent record as to the factual proceedings which took place.

94-8-95
NOT RECORDED
184 OCT 17 1960

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That we informally ~~procure from LeRoy~~ Wike the transcription of the stenotypist of the Uniform Crime Reporting workshop proceedings.

OCT 24 1960

JJD:lae (4) 63 OCT 24 1960
1 - Mr. Malone

CRIME RESEARCH

OVER

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 94-1-15-86

2. That we, through established contacts, identify the United Press reporter present and question this representative as to the exact basis for the remarks which were reflected on the UPI ticker, and which were obviously taken out of context and distorted.

V. no. 1PM 10/6 EJD

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/30/60

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (80-462)

SUBJECT: ~~X~~ CRIME IN LOUISIANA
FEATURE ARTICLES BY
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
RESEARCH MATTER

The Bureau's files will reflect that Mr. JOHN G. ~~X~~WARNER of United Press International, New Orleans, Louisiana, ~~original~~ally contacted this office about captioned matter, indicating he desired to write a series of articles concerning our activities throughout Louisiana.

Shortly after Mr. WARNER's initial contact with this office, the problem concerning integration of public schools in New Orleans arose. Mr. WARNER recently advised that he will not be able to follow through on this project at this time. He stated that he will have to wait until after the school integration problem has calmed down before he can give further consideration to the preparation of these articles.

Therefore, since Mr. WARNER made the initial contact with us in this matter, no further action will be taken concerning this at the present time, but we will follow with Mr. WARNER closely in order that this project can be resumed in the near future. The Bureau will be kept advised.

cc detached crime research 12-5-60

(2) - Bureau
1 - New Orleans

FGB:cjk
(3)

no action necessary
file

REC-44 94-8-95-435

DEC 1960

62 DEC 8 1960

CRIME RESEARCH

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/21/60

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES (94-0)

SUBJECT: PROPOSED NEWS ARTICLES CONCERNING
EXPERIENCES OF FBI AGENTS
SHELDON SHAPIRO - AUTHOR
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

b6

On December 13, 1960, SHELDON SHAPIRO [redacted] appeared at the Los Angeles office seeking a reaction to a series of news items concerning the lives and experiences of FBI Agents.

SHAPIRO, who was formerly in the wholesale tire business at 1018 South La Brea Avenue, Los Angeles, did some writing for the military publication "Stars and Stripes", while in the service. He has apparently been endeavoring to do some feature story writing about personalities, as he indicated that he had recently unsuccessfully approached former heavyweight champion JESS WILLARD in Altadena, California for some story material. He mentioned that he was hopeful of having any stories which he might write syndicated through the United Press International (UPI) and mentioned that he had been referred to this office by HENRY RIEGER, UPI Bureau Chief in Los Angeles.

SHAPIRO would like information concerning humorous incidents and unusual situations from the lives and experiences of Agents. He indicated an interest in contacting former Agents and retired Agents who might have interesting experiences to relate. His format would present these stories in the most sincere, sympathetic manner without any ridicule of the personnel involved.

SHAPIRO asserted that he is interested in ascertaining whether or not such a series would be feasible from the FBI's standpoint. Any stories would be undertaken with the complete cooperation of the Bureau and would not be published without Bureau approval.

(2) - Bureau
1 - Los Angeles
JMC:jmf
(3)

RECEIVED FBI
DEC 21 1960
94-8-95-436
1-5-61
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RESEARCH

No encouragement concerning this project or comments concerning its feasibility were made to SHAPIRO. He was advised that this proposal would be submitted to the Bureau and that he would be informed of the Bureau's reaction.

The indices of this office contain no information identifiable with SHELDON SHAPIRO.

SAC, Los Angeles (94-0)

1/3/61

REC-21 94-8-95-436

Director, FBI

EX 109

PROPOSED NEWS ARTICLES CONCERNING EXPERIENCES OF FBI AGENTS SHELDON SHAPIRO - AUTHOR RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

Reurlet 12/21/60.

You should have an Agent of your office contact Mr. Sheldon Shapiro and inform him that although I would like to assist him in his endeavor, due to the press of official matters, this Bureau will be unable to afford him the cooperation necessary in such a series of stories.

For your information, Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning Shapiro. Your office should be alert for any contacts by Shapiro to former Agents in the Los Angeles vicinity in furtherance of his proposed articles.

Advise Bureau results of your contact by 1/19/61.

Recd - See LA letter 1/10/61 SPR

1 - Mr. DeLoach

~~Follow-up made for 1/19/61~~

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JMR:paw
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MAILED 5
JAN 4 1961
COMM-FBI

57 JAN 10 1961

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 10, 1961

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (94-737)

SUBJECT: PROPOSED NEWS ARTICLES CONCERNING
EXPERIENCES OF FBI AGENTS
SHELDON SHAPIRO - AUTHOR
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

United Press International

ReBulet to Los Angeles, 1/3/61.

SHELDON SHAPIRO [redacted] was contacted by SA JOHN M. CASHEL on 1/9/61, concerning the above-captioned matter. It was explained to him that the Bureau would be unable to afford him any cooperation in the preparation of a series of stories concerning the experiences of FBI Agents, because of the press of official matters.

Mr. SHAPIRO stated that he understood the Bureau's position in this matter, and expressed appreciation for the prompt and courteous response which his proposal had received. He indicated that he was dropping any further consideration of this series, but might contact this office at a later date about any story ideas concerning the FBI which he might conceive.

This office will be alert for any contacts which SHAPIRO might make with former Special Agents in this area, and for information indicating that SHAPIRO is considering any type of stories concerning this Bureau.

The Bureau will be advised of any pertinent information developed.

- RUC -
2 - Bureau
1 - Los Angeles (94-737)
JMC:HMS
(3)

REC 57 94-8-95-437

15 JAN 19 1961

EX-102

CRIME RESEARCH

52 JAN 26 1961

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 2/1/61

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (80-462)

SUBJECT: CRIME IN LOUISIANA
FEATURE ARTICLES BY
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
RESEARCH MATTER

Re New Orleans letter 11/30/60, pointing out that Mr. JOHN G. WARNER, of United Press International, who originally planned to write a series of articles concerning our activities in Louisiana, had indicated that he wanted to postpone the articles temporarily because of the school integration problem in New Orleans.

This is to advise that Mr. WARNER has been transferred to Washington, D. C., with United Press International. SIDNEY W. COOK will be taking over as Chief of United Press International in the New Orleans area, and, as soon as it is practical, I will take this matter up with Mr. COOK to see if he is interested in continuing with the idea of preparing this series of articles.

2 - Bureau
1 - New Orleans

FGB:cjk
(3)

REC- 94-8-95-438

2 FEB 6 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

62 FEB 10 1961

Jones to DeLoach Memo
Re: [redacted]

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[redacted]

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(The Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms was organized in Los Angeles, California, early in 1952 for the announced purpose of supporting a number of individuals from the medical and legal professions who had been subpoenaed to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Since its establishment, this "Citizens Committee" has expanded its scope and has worked for the abolition of all Congressional, state and local committees investigating subversive activities; and in the latter part of 1954, it became very active in opposition to state and Federal legislation directed against the communist conspiracy. [redacted]

[redacted]

RECOMMENDATIONS:

[redacted]

SEE ADDENDUM NEXT PAGE

March 21, 1961

PERSONAL

Mr. Ernest Barcella
Bureau Manager, Washington Bureau
United Press International
714 National Press Building
14th and F Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Barcella:

I was indeed sorry to receive the news of the passing of your brother in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Although words are so inadequate at a time like this, I did want you to know that the thoughts of your many friends in the FBI are with you in your sorrow. If there is any way we can be of assistance, I hope you will not hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 9
MAR 24 1961
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
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Conrad
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Evans
Malone
Rosen
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W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
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Gandy

NOTE: Mr. Barcella is on the Special Correspondents' List, and there is no information regarding his brother to preclude sending this communication.

JMM:jcs
(3)

94-8-95-439

REC-76

11 MAR 23 1961

66 MAR 29 1961

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UPI-58

(BARCELLA)

D.C.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.--JOHN J. BARCELLA, BROTHER OF ERNEST BARCELLA, WASHINGTON BUREAU MANAGER OF UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, DIED AT HIS HOME HERE TODAY OF A HEAPT ATTACK.

BARCELLA, 58, MOVED TO ATLANTIC CITY THREE WEEKS AGO FROM WALLINGFORD, CONN., WHERE HE SERVED FOR 40 YEARS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY BEFORE HIS RETIREMENT LAST YEAR.

A NATIVE OF HAMDEN, CONN., BARCELLA IS SURVIVED BY HIS WIFE, MARY, FOUR SISTERS AND THREE BROTHERS. THE SISTERS ARE MRS. MARY POLLIGRINELLI, HARTFORD, CONN., MRS. JOSEPH ROLANDO, HAMDEN, MRS. ERNEST TABORELLI, WEST HAVEN, CONN., AND MRS. JOHN GEREMIA, PLAINVILLE, CONN.

IN ADDITION TO ERNEST, THE OTHER BROTHERS ARE MARIO N. BARCELLA, OF HAMDEN, AND ALBERT J. BARCELLA, OF NORTH HAVEN.

BURIAL WILL BE IN NORTH HAVEN.

3/18--MJ105SAES

rel 3-21-61
JMM 1 jcw

Rec Concept 3/20

94-895-439

ENCLOSURE

January 23, 1961

MR. MOHR:

Attached is a news clipping from the "United Press International News Features" which was to be released the weekend of January 21-22, 1961.

Lyle Wilson and I have had considerable discussions relative to matters of coordination between the FBI and local law enforcement. He has written a very interesting column which should get a very good play with all UPI subscription newspapers. The column is attached. This, of course, is a positive statement which should discourage any thinking concerning a National Advisory Commission on Crime. It quotes the Director extensively.

Respectfully,

C. D. DeLoach

Enclosure

CDD:ejr
(2)

1 ENCLOSURE

REC- 80 17-8-25-440

17 MAR 29 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

163 1 XEROX MAR 30 1961

51 APR 4 1961

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN [illegible]

Information Trade Best Enforcement Policy, FBI Says

(Release Weekend of Jan. 21-22 or after)

WASHINGTON (UPI) — An FBI agent answered the telephone in his Washington office. He was tipped that four men planned to rob a prominent businessman's home here.

When the four bandits forced their way into the home, they were greeted by local police. Both sides fired. After the melee one criminal was dead and the others captured.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation relates the story to illustrate the daily exchange of information between its investigators and local law enforcement officials. The FBI didn't handle the case itself because no federal statute was involved.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has cited this type of cooperation as an argument against establishment of a federal crime commission, favored by some officials. FBI men mix with all walks of life, bureau spokesman point out, and the agency maintains massive files of criminal information. Whenever items concern local or state law enforcement the intelligence is passed on directly and immediately. Hoover has opposed any "super-agency" that might slow down or clog this system.

The FBI distributed 13,892 items of criminal information to local agencies during last July, August and September. They passed more than 4,000 other items on to federal investigative agencies.

Take the case of Adolph Coors, the brewing magnate who disappeared from his Colorado home last February. FBI agents launched an intensive investigation as kidnaping was suspected. Coors' body finally was found on a Colorado mountainside in September. No kidnaping appeared to be involved and the FBI stepped out of the case, turning all its evidence and files over to Colorado county authorities.

However, the evidence appeared to implicate an escaped convict, Joseph Corbett III. In March he made the FBI's list of the 10 most wanted fugitives — for crimes other than the Coors case. In October the FBI, working with Canadian officers, captured Corbett in Vancouver, Canada.

These communication channels work both ways. Yearly the bureau investigates about 16,000 cases involving the transport of stolen autos over state lines. About 75 per cent of these cases grow from information supplied by state and local authorities.

Teamwork among diverse police agencies is a "working reality," according to Hoover. He has said the most effective way to combat crime is to strengthen local enforcement whenever it weakens, because these agencies are "the nation's first line of defense against crime."

94-8-95-440

ENCLOSURE

UPI NEWSFEATURES
To be released
1/21-22/61

United Press International
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

ERNEST BARCELLA
BUREAU MANAGER, WASHINGTON BUREAU
714 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Washington,
March 31, 1961.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am most grateful for your expression of sympathy in the death of my brother.

Such thoughtfulness is a source of great comfort and strength in a time of sorrow.

To you and to my other friends in the FBI, my heartfelt thanks.

Sincerely,

Ernest Barcella

Ernest Barcella

94-8-95-4491

EX-114

REC-82

APR 5 1961

EXP. PROC.

APR 3 1961

62 APR 10 1961

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DATE: 3/31/61

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (80-462)

SUBJECT: CRIME IN LOUISIANA
FEATURE ARTICLES BY
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
RESEARCH MATTER

Re New Orleans letter 2/1/61.

On three different occasions since 2/1/61, the matter of the preparation of a series of articles on our activities in Louisiana has been taken up with SIDNEY W. COOK, Chief of United Press International in the New Orleans area. Mr. COOK has indicated that the original idea for these articles was something that JOHN G. WARNER, formerly with UPI here in New Orleans, had conceived as his own personal project.

Mr. COOK stated that, while the idea is good, UPI does not have the personnel at the present time to prepare these articles.

In view of the above, no further action is contemplated concerning this matter, and it is being closed in this office.

C
2 - Bureau
1 - New Orleans

FGB:cjk
(3)

REC-82 94-8-95-442

13 APR 4 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

58 APR 10 1961

Crime Records Division has prepared a copy of this news flash for Mr. Tolson.

I would suggest DeLoach take up with Sybil Wilson this obvious action of U P I to inject me into a situation which I want nothing to do with. The last paragraph should have been made was in fact before this Kennedy administration came in. The attack is another dirty job from some left wing correspondent of U P I.

REC 42 94-8-95-443

EX-130

APR 10 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

57 APR 12 1961

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

DATE: April 4, 1961

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

SUBJECT: ~~SPEECH~~ POLICIES
~~WHITE HOUSE~~ DIRECTIVES RELATING TO
FOREIGN POWERS
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI) RELEASE
SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1961

The attached UPI release of 4-1-61 reflects questions asked by UPI reporter of so-called "high ranking aides" of President Kennedy in connection with a White House clearance on speechs and statements involving national security. The UPI reporter was quoted as asking the question, "For example, would this policy extend to non-military officials, such as FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover?" The White House aide reportedly replied, "There is no question that it does."

The Director instructed I talk to Lyle Wilson about this very ingratiating question. I discussed the matter with Lyle 4-3-61. Lyle stated he had already noted the Director's name being included in the press release and that he had thought at the time that it had been unnecessary to include the Director's name. He stated he did not know who asked the question in this regard, however, he planned to find out and would talk to the reporter accordingly. He stated in his own opinion the question was somewhat natural inasmuch as when anyone thinks of national security they also think of the name "J. Edgar Hoover." Lyle stated that the Director's name is synonymous with internal security, however, he feels undoubtedly a "new reporter" went a little bit too far in trying to get mention of a prominent name in order to "beef up" his story. Lyle stated that he would see to it that this did not happen again.

I told Lyle the question was extremely gratuitous and certainly embarrassing to the Director. He was told the Director had made no speechs since October, 1961, which was prior to the establishment of the new administration. Lyle stated he realized this and reiterated that undoubtedly the question was asked for the purposes of "beefing up" a story.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Jones

CDD:sak
(4)

ENCLOSURE

EX-130

94-8-95-444

APR 10 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

APR 12 1961

0-20 (Rev. 2-13-61)

Tolson ✓
Parsons ✓
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach ✓
Evans ✓
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

UPI-46
(SPEECHES)
WASHINGTON.--HIGH-RANKING AIDES OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY VOICED FULL SATISFACTION TODAY WITH THE WAY U.S. OFFICIALS HAVE CARRIED OUT ORDERS TO GET WHITE HOUSE CLEARANCE ON SPEECHES AND STATEMENTS INVOLVING NATIONAL SECURITY.

ONE PRESIDENTIAL DEPUTY SAID HE KNEW OF "NO FLAPS" IN THIS REGARD SINCE THE POLICY WAS LAID DOWN AT THE OUTSET OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION. ANOTHER SAID HE COULD FIND NO DISSATISFACTION ON THIS POINT AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE SITUATION CAME TO LIGHT EARLY IN FEBRUARY AFTER ADM. ARLEIGH BURKE, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, HAD TO SOFTEN A SPEECH BECAUSE WHITE HOUSE REVIEWERS DECIDED THAT IT SPOKE TOO HARSHLY ABOUT THE RUSSIANS.

ACTUALLY, THERE IS NO WRITTEN ORDER OR DIRECTIVE CALLING FOR SUCH REVIEWS. BUT KENNEDY, SOON AFTER TAKING OFFICE, TOLD MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET THAT HE WANTED COORDINATION TO GUARD AGAINST OFFICIALS MAKING STATEMENTS IN TOUCHY FOREIGN POLICY AND SECURITY FIELDS WHICH ARE AT VARIANCE WITH ADMINISTRATION POLICIES.

SINCE THERE HAS BEEN NO FORMAL ORDER ISSUED, THERE HAVE BEEN SOME POSSIBLE QUESTIONS AS TO HOW FAR THE POLICY GOES AND TO WHOM IT APPLIES. FOR EXAMPLE, WOULD IT EXTEND TO NON-MILITARY OFFICIALS, SUCH AS FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER?

ONE KENNEDY AIDE CONVERSANT WITH THE ISSUE SAID "THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT IT DOES" APPLY TO ANY MILITARY OR NON-MILITARY LEADER WHEN HIS STATEMENTS "RELATE SPECIFICALLY TO INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS" AND COULD BE "SUBJECT TO MISUNDERSTANDING AND CONFUSION ABROAD."

ENCLOSURE
AS FOR WHETHER IT WOULD APPLY SPECIFICALLY TO HOOVER, THIS WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN SAID THE PRESIDENT HAD MADE HIS POLICY KNOWN TO ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT F. KENNEDY. 94-8-95-449

"I ASSUME IT RELATES TO THOSE IN THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S JURISDICTION," THE AIDE SAID. HOOVER'S FBI IS A UNIT OF ROBERT KENNEDY'S JUSTICE DEPARTMENT. EX-130 9 APR 10 1961

BURKE'S SPEECH IS KNOWN TO HAVE GONE AS HIGH AS THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF BEFORE A FINAL DECISION WAS MADE TO TONE IT DOWN. IF OTHERS HAVE GONE UP TO THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S LEVEL, HIS AIDES AREN'T SAYING.

4/1--JB/MJ1031AES

This is an interesting story - long statement might be by UPI. H.

Ref Front-Lobby 4-4-61 ddc

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

~~SECRET~~

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: May 12, 1961

FROM : R. O. L'ALLIER

SUBJECT: UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
UNAUTHORIZED PUBLICATION OR
USE OF COMMUNICATIONS

b6

[redacted] Department of Defense, advised that the United Press International (UPI) was monitoring radio communications between the U. S. and Cuba. This includes radio communications between anti-Castro agents and anti-Castro forces in Cuba. Such communications are a part of the U. S. intelligence effort against Castro. The UPI, after monitoring these radio broadcasts, has made available the complete text of them to newspapers which subscribe to the UPI Service. Per CIA

b1
b3

[redacted]

(S)

ACTION:

For information.

BAW:hke
(8)

1-Mr. Parsons
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Donahoe
1-Mr. Conroy
1-Liaison
1-Mr. Wells

REC-36 94-8-95-445
EX-105

25 MAY 18 1961

LIAISON

12-26-02

CLASSIFIED BY NLS/BJA/PAM 60267 DERIVATIVE
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1

per oga ltr. dtd. 11-13-01 sp4 bja/pam 12-26-02

930987

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOV. ..MENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: May 18, 1961

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: **UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)**
GLOBAL SURVEY
COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPERS

Yesterday afternoon Julius Frandsen, who is head of United Press International (UPI) in Washington, telephoned Wick. He said UPI is making a global survey through its various offices to determine how many communist papers are printed in the world, together with the circulation of each. The task has fallen to him to check this matter out in the United States.

Frandsen said he is interested in the identity of the paper, its circulation and a statement relating to each paper that it is an official communist paper or a communist front group paper. He said of particular concern to him is the fact that the paper is named, or the group which puts it out is named, on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations or within the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications." Wick told Frandsen we would see what could be done. Frandsen did point out that he had checked with the HCUA and found that since their publication is approximately ten years old a possibility exists many of the publications have long since been disbanded, etc.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That this memorandum be referred to the Central Research Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division for any help it may be able to give us in this matter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/93 BY SP2 alw

(2) That we supply Frandsen on a confidential basis with information obtained. There will, of course, be no attribution to the FBI.

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont

REW:sak
(4)

5/18/61

EX-116
REC. 4

5/18

ENCLOSURE
64-F-75-446
8 MAY 25 1961

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVE MENT

Memorandum

TO : **Mr. A. H. Belmont** a/so

DATE: **May 19, 1961**

FROM : **W. C. Sullivan**

SUBJECT: **UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)**
GLOBAL SURVEY
COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPERS

Tolson
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Reference is made to the enclosed memorandum from Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Mohr dated May 18, 1961, captioned as above which requested information regarding the newspapers issued by the Communist Party, USA, and communist front groups, particularly those designated by the Attorney General or cited by Congressional investigating committees.

There is enclosed a list of newspapers currently being issued by the Party, communist front groups, and Trotskyite organizations. This list includes all newspapers cited in the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications which are currently filed in Publication files, as well as those which began publication after the Guide was issued and which could be identified from public sources as communist controlled, or connected. Circulation figures were included in those instances where they were readily available.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum and enclosure be forwarded to the Crime Records Division.

Enclosures

JFC:lms
(8)
1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Condon
1 - Section tickler

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/25/61 BY SP2 alw

EX-116

REC- 4

Handled on 5-24-61 (W)

94-8-95-446

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

XEROX
MAY 26 1961

MAY 25 1961

The Worker

The Worker is a weekly English-language newspaper published in New York City. As of October, 1960, it claimed a circulation of approximately 14,365. Its editor, James Jackson, is a member of the national committee of the Communist Party, USA. It is the weekend edition of the now-defunct Daily Worker, which has been cited as the "chief journalistic mouthpiece of the Communist Party...founded in response to direct instructions from the Communist International in Moscow."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, pp. 59-60)

People's World

People's World is an English-language newspaper published in San Francisco. As of October, 1960, it claimed a circulation of approximately 6,769. It is the weekend edition of the now-defunct Daily People's World, which has been cited as the "official organ of the Communist Party on the west coast."

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 95)

National Guardian

National Guardian is a self-styled "progressive newsweekly" which is published weekly in the English language in New York City. As of October, 1960, it claimed a circulation of approximately 28,966. It has been cited as having manifested itself "from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, "Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell," August 25, 1956, p. 12)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/95 BY SP3 cal/cw

94-8-15-446

ENCLOSURE

Ludove Noviny

Ludove Noviny (People's News) is a weekly Slovak-language newspaper published in Chicago, Illinois. As of October, 1960, it claimed a circulation of approximately 2,050. It has been cited as a publication which "closely follows the Communist Party line."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, pp. 61-62) 100-23691-745

Glos Ludowy

Glos Ludowy (People's Voice) is a Polish-English-language newspaper published weekly in Detroit, Michigan. As of October, 1960, it claimed a circulation of approximately 3,131. It has been cited as a publication which "has never faltered in this program of active cooperation with the Soviet regime... Two men who have been responsible for directing the policy of Glos Ludowy are avowed members of the Communist Party, U. S. A.... Glos Ludowy stops at nothing in its frantic efforts to glorify the Soviet Union."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, pp. 70-71)
100-129861-848

Narodni Glasnik

Narodni Glasnik (People's Herald) is a weekly Croation-language newspaper published in Chicago, Illinois. As of October, 1960, it claimed a circulation of approximately 8,000. It has been cited as a communist publication.

(Committee on Un-American Activities House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, p. 15)
100-10123-741

Morning Freiheit

Morning Freiheit is a Yiddish-language daily newspaper published in New York City. As of October, 1960, it claimed a circulation of approximately 7,989. It has been cited as a "Communist Yiddish daily."

(Attorney General Francis Biddle, Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686)

Narodna Volya

Narodna Volya (People's Will) is a Bulgarian-language weekly newspaper published in Detroit, Michigan. As of October, 1960, it claimed a circulation of approximately 1,130. It has been cited as a publication which "...may be safely considered as the organ, in the Bulgarian language, of the Communist Party..."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1951 on the American Slav Congress, April 26, 1950, originally released June 26, 1949, pp 66-68)

Russky Golos

Russky Golos is a Russian-language newspaper published in New York City. It was formerly the organ of the Russian Section of the International Workers Order (IWO). The IWO was legally dissolved and its charter revoked as of September 1, 1954, by the New York State Courts as the result of action instituted by the Department of Insurance of the State of New York on December 15, 1950. The IWO has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

New Horizons for Youth

New Horizons for Youth is a monthly English-language newspaper published in New York City. Its editor, Daniel Rubin, is the national youth director of the Communist Party, USA.

(The Evening Star, 3/4/61)

TROTSKYITE PUBLICATIONS

The Militant

The Militant is a weekly English-language newspaper published approximately 3,676. When the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was founded in 1938, its official publication was known as Socialist Appeal. This name was changed to The Militant on February 1, 1941, and The Militant continued as the official organ of the SWP until December 13, 1941. Since then it has been published by the Militant Publishing Association. The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Young Socialist

Young Socialist is a monthly English-language newspaper published in New York City. The December, 1960, issue claimed that it was the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA). The May, 1960, issue stated that the YSA recognizes the SWP as the only existing political party which is capable of providing the working class with political leadership and that the YSA was in basic political agreement with the SWP. The October, 1957, issue of the paper described it as "America's only radical youth paper."

Workers World

Workers World is an English-language newspaper which is published twice monthly in New York City. It is published by a group of former members of the national committee of the SWP who split from the SWP in February, 1959.

(Workers World, March, 1959)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOV. ..MENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: May 18, 1961

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: **UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)**
GLOBAL SURVEY
COMMUNIST PARTY NEWSPAPERS

Yesterday afternoon Julius Frandsen, who is head of United Press International (UPI) in Washington, telephoned Wick. He said UPI is making a global survey through its various offices to determine how many communist papers are printed in the world, together with the circulation of each. The task has fallen to him to check this matter out in the United States.

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RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That this memorandum be referred to the Central Research Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division for any help it may be able to give us in this matter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/93 BY SP3 alw

(2) That we supply Frandsen on a confidential basis with information obtained. There will, of course, be no attribution to the FBI.

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont

REW:sak
(4)

5/18/61

EX-116
REC-4

5/18

ENCLOSURE
94-8-95-446
8 MAY 25 1961

4-3 (Rev. 2-14-61)

DECODED COPY

☐ Airgram ☒ Cablegram

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

URGENT 6-5-61

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT, TOKYO NO. 378

FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - JAPAN. ON EVENING OF JUNE 5 LAST THE TOKYO OFFICE OF UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI) RELEASED NEWS ITEM CONCERNING DISCOVERY LAST MONTH BY JAPANESE AUTHORITIES OF SMALL GROUP OF YOUNG JAPAN SELF DEFENSE FORCES (JSDF) LIEUTENANTS WHO HAD ALLEGEDLY PLANNED COUP TO OVERTHROW JAPANESE GOVERNMENT. MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS IMMEDIATELY ISSUED TOTAL DENIAL EXPRESSING EXTREME DISPLEASURE WITH UPI FOR STORY. US ARMY ATTACHE DURING NIGHT JUNE 5 TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED BY CHIEF OF STAFF, JSDF, WHO ALSO CATEGORICALLY DENIED STORY. OTHER US MILITARY RECEIVED SIMILAR CALL FROM JAPANESE COUNTERPART TO THE EXTENT THAT US ARMY ATTACHE OFFICE BELIEVES POSSIBILITY THAT SUCH PLOT HAD EXISTED ALTHOUGH ALL THEIR SOURCES DENY ANY PLOT. UPI HAS REFUSED TO RETRACT STORY ATTRIBUTED TO SEVERAL SOURCES. US ARMY ATTACHE POINTED OUT JAPANESE MILITARY WAS VERY CLOSE TO TAKING OVER IN JUNE 1960 BUT NO SUCH PLANS KNOWN AT PRESENT. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF ANY PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS.

HAROLD L. CHILD, JR

RECEIVED: 6-9-61 5:29 AM ECD

94-8-93

NOT RECORDED
149 JUN 14 1961

930987

S.A.D. CC-MR. L'ALLIER XEROX JUN 14 1961

66 JUN 16 1961

cc: Sullivan

ORIGINAL FILE IN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 5/20/61

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
ARTICLE RE SAN FRANCISCO YOUTH RIOTS

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

I attempted to contact Lyle Wilson of UPI last night at the White House Photographers Banquet. He was not there. Upon calling his office this morning, I was advised that he is being married this afternoon, consequently, will be out of the city for several days.

Julius Frandsen, Lyle's assistant, told me that the New York office of UPI is reportedly preparing the story regarding the aftermath of the San Francisco youth riots. I told Julius in confidence that the communists were certainly trying to make capital out of the Meisenbach trial. He was advised that it certainly seemed a shame that UPI would provide [redacted] the material for the communists to gloat over. Julius stated it had been two days since he had heard anything from the New York office regarding this article. He said there was a possibility they might have abandoned completely plans to prepare the article. I asked him to make a check with the New York office and let me know on Monday if UPI still intended to carry an article of this nature. He indicated that he would do this and that quite naturally he would do his best to see that the FBI was not referred to in any derogatory manner.

ACTION:

I will follow this matter closely.

94-8-95-441

REC-46

MAY 26 1961

EX-116

CRIME RESEARCH

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Jones

CDD:eah
(5)

1 XEROX
MAY 29 1961

COPY TO MR. TOLSON

66 JUN 1 1961

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-8-95-4347

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVE' MENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: June 8, 1961

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: SPECIAL TOUR FOR J. LELAND GOURLEY
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
HENRYETTA (OKLAHOMA) FREE-LANCE

At 2:15 p.m. today Lyle Wilson of United Press International (UPI) telephoned Wick and stated that J. Leland Gourley, who is Editor and Publisher of the Henryetta (Oklahoma) Free-Lance, his wife, and his 13-year-old son and 9-year-old daughter would like a tour of the Bureau sometime either today or tomorrow.

Mr. Wilson was told the Director would be most happy to have Mr. and Mrs. Gourley come in, that they should come to my office any time they desire, and we would conduct the guests on a special tour.

Mr. Gourley, at 4 p.m. today, telephoned Wick stating he, himself, might not be able to be here but his wife and children and some other wives of editors attending the UPI conference would like to come in at 11:30 a.m., Friday, June 9, for the tour. There was no request to meet the Director.

The guests will be afforded a special tour.

1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Stapleton

REW:sak/geg
(4)

REC- 91 94-1-15-448

JUN 12 1961

F-369

63 JUN 15 1961

United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

ERNEST BARCELLA
BUREAU MANAGER, WASHINGTON BUREAU
714 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

Aug. 25, 1961.

Mr. Robert Wick
FBI Headquarters
Room 5642
Washington, D.C.

Dear Bob:

This is to say hail and farewell.

Next week is my last week as an active newspaperman.

As of Oct. 1, I am shifting careers to General Motors in Detroit.

Before I bow out, I want to say thanks with all my heart to you, the Director, Deak and all the boys in FBI for their cooperation--but most of all for friendships which I shall always treasure.

Sincerely,

Ernie

94-8-95-949

REC-29

14 SEP 8 1961

94-8-95-449

August 30, 1961

REC-29 94-8-95-449

PERSONAL

Mr. Ernest Barcella
Bureau Manager, Washington Bureau
United Press International
714 National Press Building
14th and F Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

AUG 30 2 42 PM '61
FBI
MAIL ROOM

Dear Mr. Barcella:

Your letter of August 25 addressed to Inspector Robert E. Wick has been brought to my attention.

I did want to take this opportunity to express my personal thanks for your generous comments and for the excellent cooperation which you have afforded us in the past. This splendid relationship has been a source of great encouragement to me.

Please accept our best wishes for all possible success in your future endeavors and if the occasion should arise when we may be of service to you, I hope you will feel free to call on us.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 9
AUG 30 1961
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Complete address of outgoing per Special Correspondents' List. Mr. Barcella is being removed from the Special Correspondents' List effective 10-1-61.

CJH:rap
(3)

Tolson
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DeLoach
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

September 18, 1961

PERSONAL

Mr. William E. Zimmerman
Night Editor, Washington Bureau
United Press International
714 National Press Building
14th and F Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Zimmerman:

I want to take this opportunity to express my sincere congratulations on your selection as Washington night editor of United Press International. Please accept my best wishes for every success in your new endeavors, and if my associates or I can be of any assistance, we hope you will not hesitate to call.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning Zimmerman and we have had no correspondence with him. His selection as night editor was announced in a 9-14-61 news release. See letters of same date to Julius Frandsen, Jr. and Grant Dillman, both of United Press International.

SEP 19 3 27 PM '61
FBI
READING ROOM

MAILED 30
COMM-FBI

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DeLoach
Evans
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Sullivan

FBI
SEP 21 1961
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-62 94-8-95-450
EX-113
19 SEP 19 1961

September 18, 1961

PERSONAL

Mr. Grant Dillman
News Editor, Washington Bureau
United Press International
714 National Press Building
14th and F Streets, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Dillman:

Please accept my personal congratulations on your appointment as news editor of United Press International in Washington. This honor is certainly an expression of confidence in your ability. We in the FBI wish you all possible success in your new position and hope you will feel free to contact us whenever we can be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with Dillman. His promotion announced in news release on 9-14-61. See letters to Julius Frandsen, Jr. and William E. Zimmerman, both of United Press International, same date.

SEP 19 3 27 PM '61
FBI
READING ROOM

MAILED 30
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BS:rap
(5)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62 SEP 21 1961

REC-62 94-8-9-451

19 SEP 19 1961

December 20, 1961

PERSONAL

Miss Susan Wagner
United Press International
714 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Wagner:

I have been advised you have resigned from United Press International and plan to do free-lance work in journalism. I want to take this opportunity to express my personal appreciation for the cooperation and active interest you have furnished my associates and me. We have valued your strong support of our work and, of equal importance, we have welcomed your friendship.

While I realize your decision to make a change was not an easy one, I am certain you will meet the new challenges and responsibilities with the same zeal and desire to excel that characterized your efforts in the past. All of us are glad that contact with you will not be lost, and you have our very best wishes for continued success and every measure of satisfaction in your new undertaking.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SENT TO THE DIRECTOR FOR SIGNATURE AND MAILING
12-20-61

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI DEC 20 3 16 PM '61

NOTE: Miss Wagner has covered the Justice Building for UPI for about two years, and she has handled FBI stories. She resigned on 12-18-61, planning to remain in Washington doing free-lance work. She has always been very cooperative with the Bureau. The probability exists that Miss Charlotte Moulton of UPI will replace Miss Wagner temporarily. She is also friendly toward the Bureau. Inspector Wick suggested above address.

HHA:ncr (3)

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Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

November 22, 1961

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

In connection with the attached, Mr. DeLoach has advised that no one at the Seat of Government has furnished any information to the press regarding this matter. Mr. DeLoach is calling the Miami Office to determine if any information has been furnished to the press there. The Director will be advised.

United Press International

EJI:rm
(2)

ENCLOSURE

REC- 31

EX-133

10 DEC 1961

Memo DeLoach to Belmont 11/22/61

DEC 1961

ENCLOSURE

51 DEC 11 1961

[redacted]61

1 94-8-95-
NOT RECORDED
191 DEC 6 1961

ORIGINAL FILED IN 45-1012 3-6

.9 (Rev. 8-1-61)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Ingram
Gandy

CO-CONSPIRATOR 'A REMOTE POSSIBILITY'

FBI Enters Probe of 'Bluebelle' Sinking

MIAMI, Nov. 22 (UPI) —The Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed today it is following up the mystery sinking of the ketch Bluebelle on the remote possibility skipper Julian A. Harvey had a criminal co-conspirator not aboard the doomed sailboat.

A spokesman for the FBI said it was the agency's responsibility to investigate crimes committed on the high seas aboard boats flying the U. S. flag and that it was not closing the books on the Bluebelle yet.

In another development, the owner of the Bluebelle, Harold S. Pegg of Hollywood, Fla., reported last night he had received a registered letter from Harvey, written in Bimini in the Bahamas apparently while the Bluebelle was on its last cruise. Mr. Pegg said he had not opened the letter but would take it to the Coast Guard today to open.

Harvey committed suicide last Friday after Terry Jo Duperrault, 11, the only survivor of a five-member Green Bay, Wis., family, was found alive in a tiny liferaft. Her parents and brother and sister died as did Mr. Harvey's wife, Mary Dene.

Terry Jo told the Coast Guard she saw Harvey abandon ship, leaving her on the bloodstained deck and the bodies of her mother and brother in the cabin.

The Coast Guard said it believed the child, that there had been a mass murder aboard the 60-foot ketch.

(In Green Bay, Terry Jo's sixth grade teacher, Mrs. Janet Weiting, said, "I've never known her to lie or even tell a fib. She is sort of a serious type, not one to make up a story. If you're asking me if Terry Jo made up her story of the Bluebelle sinking, the answer is absolutely no.")

The big question was why —what could have been Harvey's motive?

RENDEZVOUS?

The FBI, it was learned, has not ruled out the possibility that Harvey never intended to be recovered by a merchant ship, but instead might have arranged to rendezvous with another small boat at an exact latitude and longitude and a precise time after scuttling the Bluebelle the night of Sunday, Nov. 12.

Harvey took out a $50,000 life insurance policy on himself with the Travelers Insurance Co. last September. It had a double indemnity clause which would have made the policy worth $100,000 in case of accidental death.

The beneficiaries of Harvey's policy were listed as his wife and son Lance, 13, by a former wife.

The retired Air Force lieutenant colonel also took out a $20,000 double indemnity policy on his bride of three and one-half months. The beneficiaries of this policy were not immediately known.

INSURANCE PROBED

One of the things the FBI is investigating is this insurance angle. But it is still studying information about whether one or more other persons might have been involved.

This theory goes farther to assume the possibility that Harvey intended to be rescued by a co-conspirator and go into hiding.

Harvey had lost two other vessels and collected on both —$14,000 for the sailboat Torbatross lost in Chesapeake Bay and $40,000 on the racing sloop, Valiant, which sank off Cuba.

But the Bluebelle, while insured for $25,000, was not his and he would not have gained damages for her loss.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News 4
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
Date

NOV 22 1961

ENCLOSURE 1-15 — 1012 3-6
ENCLOSURE 94-8-95

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: November 27, 1961

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: JULIAN A. HARVEY
SKIPPER
ILL-FATED BLUEBELLE
CRIME ON THE HIGH SEAS

I called SAC Grapp at 7 PM, 11/22/61 and told him in connection with the captioned matter, specifically his conversation with United Press International (UPI) reporter Fox, that he certainly should have exercised better judgment in the handling of this matter. Grapp was told it was unheard of to be talking "off the record" and in a hypothetical manner to a reporter whom he had never met or heard of. He stated this was certainly true and that he would be guided accordingly in the future.

SAC Grapp told me he was not using this as any manner of defense, however, he thought we should know that the manager of the UPI office in Miami had profusely apologized over Fox's violating the FBI's confidence in this matter. The UPI manager explained that Fox was in Miami on temporary duty and as a matter of fact had left that same day to return to New York. The UPI manager mentioned to Grapp he was making a complaint to the head office about Fox's derelictions in the Miami area. I told Grapp all of this sounded good but at the same time it did not excuse his actions in talking to the man in a hypothetical manner initially. He stated that such actions would not recur on his part.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

1 94-8-95-
NOT RECORDED
191 DEC 6 1961

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones

CDD:ejr
(6)

REC- 31
EX-133

45-101423-8

10 DEC 4 1961

ORIGINAL FILED IN 45-101423-8

51 DEC 7 1961

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: November 22, 1961

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: JULIAN A. HARVEY
SKIPPER
ILL-FATED BLUEBELLE
CRIME ON THE HIGH SEAS

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

The United Press International (UPI) ticker in a story date lined at Miami today stated that the FBI revealed it is following the mystery sinking of the ketch Bluebelle on the remote possibility that Skipper Harvey had a criminal co-conspirator and the report then goes on to state that it was the FBI's responsibility to investigate crimes committed on the high seas.

No one here has, of course, made any such statments and, therefore, I talked to Miami regarding this matter.

SAC Grapp advised that he has been receiving numerous queries regarding this case and said that he had been giving the approved answer to the effect that the FBI was maintaining close liaison with the Coast Guard and following the matter in the event any facts develop which would warrant investigation. Grapp said that he had been quizzed by a UPI reporter by the name of Fox who said that quite frankly he could not understand this since the subject, Harvey, was dead and since all the victims were at the bottom of the ocean. Grapp said that Fox had turned him in, that he had told Fox strictly off the record--and Fox understood that it was to be off the record--that by some remote possibility some sort of situation could develop that would require investigation on our part and he gave as a hypothetical instance the possibility that Harvey could have had a co-conspirator. Grapp said that the UPI man definitely violated a confidence in this matter and had definitely understood that Grapp's remarks were hypothetical in this matter and certainly should not be construed as any statement of fact or possible fact.

We are informing AP and UPI that the FBI is not investigating this matter but is merely maintaining liaison with the Coast Guard.

The above is for information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Liaison)
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones

HPL:jcs
(6)

XEROX
DEC 6 1961

51 DEC 7 1961

45-10123-7

ORIGINAL FILED IN

44-8-95

NOT RECORDED
DEC 6 1961

REC. 31

EX-133

REC-31

DEC 6 1961

FBI - CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. Tolson suggested atrocious
interrogation. He should
be called & told he
must not be giving out
hypothetical situations -
tch - N

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : **Mr. Mohr**

DATE: **December 29, 1961**

FROM : **C. D. DeLoach**

SUBJECT: **SUSAN WAGNER**

[redacted]

b6

FORMER JUSTICE DEPARTMENT CORRESPONDENT FOR UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)

Susan Wagner, who was, for some 7 or 8 years, Washington correspondent for UPI and the last 2 years has served as correspondent for UPI in the Justice Building, resigned 12-18-61 from UPI and will go into free lance writing. She will remain in the Washington area.

For record purposes, Miss Wagner came in and talked to me and the other men in my office prior to resigning and thanked us for the courtesies we had extended her over the years.

She can be reached at her residence [redacted]

[redacted]

ACTION:

For record purposes.

1 - Mr. Jones

REW:sak
(3)

EX-115

REC- 4

94-8-95-453

JAN 5 1962

[redacted]

CRIME RESEARCH

Wagner chg'd on SCL 1-4-62 mm

50 JAN 12 1962

October 26, 1961

MR. MOHR:

For the Director's information, we currently have four requests concerning the submission of questions to the Director for up-to-date information. Of the four requests, three of the organizations have requested personal interviews with the Director.

"Think" magazine first requested an interview and upon being told of the Director's busy schedule, submitted a list of questions. (This is a small publication with very little circulation.)

Lou Cassel of United Press International (UPI) next requested an interview with the Director but indicated this was not necessary if the Director would be willing to answer a number of questions.

Bernard Gavzer of Associated Press (AP) in New York has been instructed by his headquarters office to obtain an interview with the Director concerning crime. Although he has been quite persistent in doing an interview, he is willing to submit a list of questions to the Director.

I have talked, for a period of time, with Dave Lawrence of U. S. News & World Report concerning the publication of a list of questions and answers which would set the record straight insofar as John Crosby accusations are concerned. We, of course, also had in mind clarifying the record once and for all regarding a number of other issues.

Of the four requests, the U. S. News & World Report would seem by far to be the best insofar as widespread attention is concerned. We have the questions and answers for "Think" magazine and for Cassel of UPI. At the same time we are drawing up an extensive list of questions and answers, totally different from the other two, which we will recommend be given to Dave Lawrence of U. S. News & World Report.

The above represents a rather large order, however, it is felt that by being careful we can fulfill all of the requests and not specifically duplicate the questions and answers on any of them.

If the Director agrees, we will proceed accordingly, i.e., prepare questions and answers for all publications yet not duplicating any to the extent that one publication can claim we have been unfair by furnishing the same material at the same time to other publications.

RESPECTFULLY,

C. D. DE LOACH

1 - Mr. Jones

CDD:sak (3)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

submitted 11-1-61
submitted 11-2-61
submitted 11-3-61
Submitted 10-27-61

XEROX JAN 8 1962

NOT RECORDED 167 JAN 8 1962

9 JAN 5 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: January 9, 1962

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: WILLIAM J. EATON
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)

At 12:10 p.m. today William J. Eaton, D.C. who has been with UPI for several years in the Washington Office, telephoned Wick. Eaton said he had been designated as the Justice Department representative of UPI to replace Susan Wagner who resigned effective December 18, 1961.

Mr. Eaton has been friendly to us in the past, is known to the men in my office and I believe can be expected to do a creditable job in connection with any matters dealing with the FBI.

Bureau files contain no identifiable data relating to Eaton.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

He is being added to the Special Correspondents mailing list.

1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Morrell

REW:sak
(4)

REC-70 94-8-95-454

JAN 15 1962

Eaton placed on SCL 1-12-62 mem

EX-105

CRIME RESEARCH

64 JAN 19 1962

930987

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. MOHR DATE: 1/16/62

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: FBI PROPERTY AS REPORTED BY THE UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL NEWS TICKER

Release per CIA

On 1/13/62, the United Press International (UPI) news ticker attached discussed the Report of the House Committee on Government Operations regarding Federal Government Real and Personal Property. The UPI report discusses primarily the mysterious operations of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and pointed out that according to this report the CIA owns not a single building nor a single square foot of office space in spite of the fact that they have a big building a few miles northwest of Washington, D. C. This UPI report also stated as follows:

"Take the FBI, another Government agency which sometimes likes to move in the misty world of spies and counter spies. Unlike the CIA, the FBI frankly admitted it has 72 buildings and 37,346 square feet of office space for its agents and other employes. Apparently, however, the offices hang somewhere in space, as the Feds reported they don't own a single acre of land."

This statement about the FBI is not true. It was apparently reported incorrectly from the information about our space in the Report of the House Committee on Government Operations. On Page 219 of the Report it shows that the FBI has one building consisting of 37,346 square feet of space, and the next line which relates to the Federal Prisons Industries reflects that that agency has 72 buildings.

REC-5 62-8-95-455

9 JAN 23 1962

It is apparent that the UPI news ticker has combined the number of buildings for the Federal Prisons Industries with the total space owned by the Bureau. This one building, containing 37,346 square feet of space, is the FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia, and is the only building the Bureau owns.

Enclosures

1 - Mr. C. Q. Smith

PGT:ejh
(3)

ENCLOSURE HANDLED BY WICK 1-17-62 WITH FRANDSEN 6:30 PM JAN 25 1962 OF UPI WHO APOLOGIZED.

I suggest Dr. Laughlin informally speak to [illegible] as a complaint but only to show inaccuracy of UPI.

THREE

per oga ltr. dtd. 11-27-01 sp4 bja/pam 3-1-02

0-20 (Rev. 6-1-61)

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930987

per oga ltr. dtd. 11-27-01 sp4 bja/pam 3-1-02

Release per CIA

UPI-151
(CIA)

WASHINGTON--THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, ONE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S MORE MYSTIFYING OPERATIONS, WON'T ADMIT IT REALLY EXISTS.

AT LEAST THAT IS THE WAY IT LOOKED TODAY IN A REPORT BY THE HOUSE GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE ON THE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT'S HUNDREDS OF DEPARTMENTS.

ALTHOUGH THE CIA HAS NEVER BEEN PRONE TO PUTTING OUT A WEEKLY BULLETIN ON THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE IT EMPLOYS, THERE ARE ESTIMATES THAT PERHAPS 8,000 ANONYMOUS SOULS TROOP TO THEIR UNMARKED WASHINGTON OFFICES EVERY WEEK DAY. YET ACCORDING TO THE REPORT, THE CIA OWNS NOT A SINGLE BUILDING NOR A SINGLE SQUARE FOOT OF OFFICE SPACE. BUT IT DOES CONCEDE IT HOLDS TITLE TO 138.2 ACRES OF LAND VALUED AT $56,000.

IN SPITE OF THIS THERE IS A BIG FENCED IN COMPOUND A FEW MILES NORTHWEST OF WASHINGTON WITH HUGE GREEN SIGNS SAYING "CIA." THE AGENCY APPARENTLY DECIDED THERE WASN'T MUCH SENSE IN TRYING TO HIDE THE OBVIOUS.

THE REPORT HAD OTHER MYSTERIES. TAKE THE FBI, ANOTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCY WHICH SOMETIMES LIKES TO MOVE IN THE MISTY WORLD OF SPIES AND COUNTER SPIES. UNLIKE THE CIA, THE FBI FRANKLY ADMITTED IT HAS 72 BUILDINGS AND 37,346 SQUARE FEET OF OFFICE SPACE FOR ITS AGENTS AND OTHER EMPLOYES. APPARENTLY, HOWEVER, THE OFFICES HANG SOMEWHERE IN SPACE, AS THE FEDS REPORTED THEY DON'T OWN A SINGLE ACRE OF LAND.

IN THE MORE HUMDRUM WORLD, THERE WAS A REPORT FROM THE SUPREME COURT THAT IT NOW HAS $84,600 WORTH OF "PORTRAITS AND BUSTS." THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITAL WAS EVEN MORE PRECISE. HE TOLD THE COMMITTEE THERE WAS EXACTLY $1,495,481.80 WORTH OF ART LYING IN AND AROUND THE CAPITAL.

ALL TOGETHER, THE GOVERNMENT NOW OWNS $283 BILLION WORTH OF PROPERTY, THE COMMITTEE SAID. THIS INCLUDES 775 MILLION ACRES OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY -- RANGING FROM TYPEWRITERS TO BATTLESHIPS -- WORTH $201 BILLION.

BUT THE COMMITTEE CAUTIONED THE READER NOT TO TAKE THE REPORT TOO SERIOUSLY. IT POINTED OUT THAT A GOOD DEAL OF THE PROPERTY WAS ASSESSED "AT A MERE FRACTION OF ITS TRUE WORTH." THE 18-ACRE PLOT SURROUNDING THE WHITE HOUSE IN THE MIDDLE OF DOWNTOWN WASHINGTON WAS A PRIME EXAMPLE. IT WAS VALUED AT $1,000.

ANOTHER PROBLEM FOR THE NATION'S BOOKKEEPERS WAS HOW TO FIGURE THE WORTH OF OBJECTS GIVEN TO THE GOVERNMENT, AT NO COST, BY PUBLIC-SPIRITED CITIZENS. IN SOME CASES THE BOOKKEEPERS SOLVED THE PROBLEM BY SIMPLY IGNORING SUCH ITEMS.

FOR EXAMPLE THE HOPE DIAMOND, DONATED TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION ABOUT A YEAR AGO, HAS BEEN APPRAISED AS BEING WORTH AS MUCH AS $2 MILLION BUT THE DIAMOND, FOR SOME OBSCURE REASON, IS NOT INCLUDED AS ONE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ASSETS.

1/13--W0721PES

MEMO CALLAHAN TO MOHR
FROM PETERSEN

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

ENCLOSURE 94-8-95-455

January 26, 1962

REC-45 94-8-95-456

Ex-107

Mr. Lyle C. Wilson
Vice President
United Press International
714 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Lyle:

It was good of you to write on January 23rd concerning the assistance given you and your company by Messrs. DeLoach and Wick. You may be sure that they appreciate, as I do, your thoughtfulness, and we are pleased that we were able to be of help to you.

Sincerely,

Edgar

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
JAN 29 11 29 AM '62

70-34584-

MAILED 20
JAN 26 1962
COMM-FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure

NOTE: Correspondent is on the Special Correspondents' List.

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

JAN 31

JH:ncr (5)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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1962

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b7C

United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

Lyle C. Wilson
VICE PRESIDENT
GENERAL WASHINGTON MANAGER
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Miss Gandy

January 23, 1962

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Edgar:

This is to express the gratitude of my company and myself for the gracious assistance given us today by Bob Wick and Deke DeLoach [redacted]

Bob and Deke gave us first word of our problem and kept us advised. We thank them and you.

Sincerely,

Lyle C. Wilson

CC: ftl/nx
jf-gd/wa

94-8-95-456

REC-45

25 JAN 30 1962

EX.-107

JAN 31 1962

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

March 9, 1962

Mr. Hugh Baillie

[redacted]

Dear Mr. Baillie:

I was sorry to learn of the passing of your wife and want you to know that you have my deepest sympathy in your great loss. While I realize there is little that can be said at this time to ease your grief, perhaps you will derive some consolation from the knowledge that the thoughts of friends are with you in your bereavement.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if there is anything we can do to be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain nothing of a derogatory nature concerning Mr. Baillie, former President of the United Press, with whom there has been previous cordial correspondence. Our last outgoing to him was on 5-28-59. Home address per telephone directory.

HAA:doc

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UPI-211

(MRS. BAILLIE)

LA JOLLA, CALIF.--MRS. HUGH BAILLIE, WIFE OF THE FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED PRESS, DIED IN HER SLEEP HERE TODAY.

3/7--GE702P

mrne dc

Mrs Baillie
3-9-62
HAA/dc

94-8-95-457

ENCLOSURE

UPI-62

(MANLEY)

B. MYRON MANLEY (deceased 2-4-62)

NEW YORK--WILLIAM B. MANLEY, 61, GENERAL MANAGER OF OCEAN PRESS, A SUBSIDIARY OF UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, COLLAPSED AND DIED OF A HEART ATTACK TODAY WHILE PLAYING GOLF.

MANLEY, OF MASSAPEQUA, N.Y., COLLAPSED ON THE PENINSULA COURSE IN THE LONG ISLAND COMMUNITY WHILE PLAYING GOLF WITH FRIENDS. HIS BODY WAS TAKEN TO THE POWELL FUNERAL HOME IN AMITYVILLE.

OCEAN PRESS DELIVERS NEWS TO SHIPS AT SEA.

MANLEY BEGAN HIS CAREER WITH THE NEWS SERVICE IN 1924. PRIOR TO THAT, HE HAD ATTENDED THE UNIVERSITY OF BONN IN GERMANY, SERVED IN THE AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION, AND WORKED FOR AMAROC, THE NEWSPAPER OF THE AMERICAN ARMED SERVICES IN GERMANY.

SURVIVORS INCLUDE HIS WIDOW, MRS. ELIZABETH MANLEY, AND A DAUGHTER, MRS. BETTY JANE CORBANI.

BURIAL WILL BE IN THE PINELAWN CEMETERY IN PINELAWN, N.Y., THURSDAY AFTER A REQUIEM MASS AT ST. MARTIN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN AMITYVILLE.

2/4--WO1004PES

United Press

EX-115

REC-35 94-8-95-A

NOT RECORDED

46 FEB 7 1962

50 FEB 14 1962

Washington Capital News Service

REC- 29

94-8-95-458

March 28, 1962

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated March 19, 1962, has been received.

The Communist Party in this country has attempted to infiltrate and subvert every segment of our society. Our churches have been and will continue to be important targets in the over-all communist program of endeavoring to control all mass-type organizations, and we must remain alert and continue to take a firm stand in order to combat this subversive philosophy wherever possible. But this opposition to communism must be careful, constructive and positive, and it must always be kept within the due process of law.

In reference to Mr. Cassels' article, Assistant Director William C. Sullivan in his discussions of communism has dealt with this subject with all possible objectivity, candor and accuracy. I can assure you that his remarks have not repudiated in any way statements in my book, "Masters of Deceit."

Enclosed is some literature I thought would be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (5)

JH:ljt (3)

NOTE NEXT PAGE

MAILED 8
MAR 29 1962
COMM-FBI

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[redacted]

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Enclosures (5)
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?
Communism and the Knowledge to Combat It!
4-1661 LEB Intro
The Communist Menace: Red Goals and Christian Ideals (Christianity Today)

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles. The question asking "Who is Mr. Cassels?" is being ignored since it appears to be rhetorical, and the first sentence shows knowledge of Mr. Cassels' association with the United Press International. The article Mr. Cassels wrote appeared in the newspapers in April, 1961, and he received Bureau assistance in preparing this article. Mr. Cassels is on the Special Correspondents' List.

[redacted]

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

According to a United Press International item by Louis Cassels: "Mr. Hoover has sent FBI Chief Inspector William C. Sullivan to deliver speeches in many parts of the nation, warning Americans not to be taken by charges that their churches are overrun with Reds.

"'These allegations have served to create the impression among many Americans that the Protestant denominations in particular have been subjected to alarming infiltration and influence,' Mr. Sullivan says. 'But this is a patent falsehood. The truth is that the Communist party has not achieved any substantial success in exerting domination, control, or influence over America's clergymen or religious institutions on a national scale.' Mr. Sullivan is not making this statement on his own authority. He is speaking with the full approval and personal backing of Mr. Hoover. And the FBI director has so informed a number of amateur Communist hunters, who wrote to him protesting Mr. Sullivan's speeches."

Is this true? And who is Mr. Cassels? I find it difficult to believe the press release after reading your MASTERS OF DECEIT. What is a plain citizen to believe in regard to the internal menace of communists?

Yours very truly,

[redacted]

REC- 29

MAR 27 1962

FBI

March 29, 1962

PERSONAL

Mr. Alan Mims Thomason

[redacted]

Dear Mr. Thomason:

I was indeed pleased to receive the news of your designation as President and General Manager of United Press International, and I did not want the opportunity to pass without extending my heartiest congratulations. Assistant Director Cartha D. DeLoach has informed me of your generous comments about the FBI during a recent contact with you, and I hope our future endeavors will continue to merit your support and confidence.

Your new position is indeed a tribute to your outstanding accomplishments in the newspaper field, and I am sure you are proud of the recognition afforded you on this occasion. Please do not hesitate to call on us whenever we can be of service.

MAILED 31
MAR 29 1962
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAR 29 1 35 PM '62
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NOTE: See Jones to DeLoach Memo of 3-29-62 captioned "Mims Thomason, President and General Manager, United Press International; Frank H. Bartholomew, Chairman of the Board, United Press International" JMM:vc Address and full name per "Who's Who" and current Greenwich, Connecticut telephone directory.

JMM:par
(6)

REC- 48 94-8-95-459

1962

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62 APR 1 1962

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-29-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MIMS THOMASON
PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL;
FRANK H. BARTHOLOMEW
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL (UPI)

BACKGROUND:

A UPI release of 3-26-62, reveals that Mims Thomason, General Business Manager of UPI, will replace Frank H. Bartholomew as President and General Manager of UPI effective April 6. Bartholomew is moving up as Chairman of the Board on the same date. You will recall that you met Mr. Thomason at the recent Gridiron Club Dinner in Washington, and he was most complimentary in his comments about the Director and the FBI.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles contain nothing derogatory concerning Mims Thomason, [redacted] Frank H. Bartholomew was written on 4-12-55, when he was made President and General Manager of United Press.

b6

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letters of congratulations to Mims Thomason and Frank H. Bartholomew be approved and sent.

Enclosures sent 3-29-62

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. Morrell - Enclosures (2)

JMM:vcm
(5)

94-8-95-460

APR 3 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

58 APR 5

March 29, 1962

PERSONAL

Mr. Frank H. Bartholomew
President
United Press International
Daily News Building
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Bartholomew:

Your many friends in the FBI were indeed pleased to receive the news about your being elevated to Chairman of the Board of United Press International.

This is indeed a fitting tribute to your outstanding accomplishments as well as an expression of confidence during your tenure as President and General Manager of your organization.

I would also like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the splendid spirit of cooperation manifested by you over the years, and I hope you will not hesitate to call on us whenever we can be of help.

MAILED 31
MAR 29 1962
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover memo)
1 - Mr. Morrell (sent with cover memo)

NOTE: Address per mailing list. See Jones to DeLoach memorandum dated 3-29-62, captioned "Mims Thomason, President and General Manager, United Press International; Frank H. Bartholomew, Chairman of the Board, United Press International (UPI)." JMM:vc. See also letter of same date to Mr. Alan Mims Thomason [redacted] As new position does not become effective until April 6, he (Mr. Bartholomew) is still being addressed as above.

JMM:dau (6)

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REC-105 94-8-95-461

25 APR 3 1962

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UPI-T7

(UPI)

NEW YORK--MIMS THOMASON WILL BECOME PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER OF UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, EFFECTIVE APRIL 6 ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS APPOINTMENT WAS MADE TODAY BY PRESIDENT FRANK H. BARTHOLOMEW, WHO BECOMES CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD ON THE SAME DATE.

THOMASON HAS BEEN BUSINESS MANAGER OF UPI SINCE 1955, AND FIRST VICE PRESIDENT SINCE 1958. BARTHOLOMEW WAS SERVED AS PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER SINCE APRIL 6, 1955.

THE FOLLOWING OTHER EYECUTIVE PROMOTIONS WERE ANNOUNCED: RODERICK W. BEATON, MANAGER OF THE CENTRAL DIVISION (CHICAGO), WILL SUCCEED THOMASON AS GENERAL BUSINESS MANAGER.

DALE M. JOHNS, MANAGER OF THE NEW ENGLAND DIVISION (BOSTON), WILL MOVE TO CHICAGO TO SUCCEED BEATON AS CENTERAL DIVISION MANAGER.

H. CALVIN THORNTON, CENTRAL DIVISION BUSINESS MANAGER, WILL REPLACE JOHNS AS MANAGER OF THE NEW ENGLAND DIVISION.

IN HIS SEVEN YEARS AS PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER OF UPI, FRANK BARTHOLOMEW PRESIDED OVER MAJOR CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE NEWS SERVICE. IN 1958 UNITED PRESS ACQUIRED THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE FROM THE HEARST INTERESTS, AND BECAME UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL. UNDER BARTHOLOMEW'S ADMINISTRATION THE CLIENTELE OF THE SERVICE INCREASED FROM 4,554 TO 6,512, AND THE NUMBER OF BUREAUS FROM 160 TO 261.

BARTHOLOMEW SAID THAT IN HIS CAPACITY AS CHAIRMAN OF THE NINE COMPANIES COMPRISING UPI HE WOULD MAINTAIN AN OFFICE IN NEW YORK AND DEAL WITH THE DETERMINATION AND APPLICATION OF POLICY AND DEPARTMENTAL COORDINATION.

THOMASON, 51, IS A NATIVE OF LYNCHBURG, VA. HE WAS GRADUATED FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE, BEGAN NEWSPAPER WORK AS A REPORTER FOR KNOXVILLE, TENN., PAPERS AND LATER BECAME CITY EDITOR OF THE KNOXVILLE JOURNAL. SUBSEQUENTLY HE WAS WITH THE DETROIT TIMES, AND WAS MANAGING EDITOR OF THE SUFFOLK, VA., NEWS-HERALD.

HE BEGAN HIS UNITED PRESS CAREER AS MANAGER OF THE RALEIGH, N.C., BUREAU IN 1934. LATER HE WAS IN CHARGE OF U.P. NEWS AND BUSINESS OPERATIONS IN THE MIDWEST WITH HEADQUARTERS IN CHICAGO.

WHEN UNITED PRESS ABSORBED ACME NEWSPICTURES ON JAN. 1, 1958, HE WAS ELECTED VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER OF UNITED PRESS NEWSPICTURES. HE CONTINUED IN THAT CAPACITY UNTIL SEPTEMBER, 1955, WHEN HE WAS APPOINTED GENERAL BUSINESS MANAGER.

94-8-95-468

Jones to DeLoach Memo 3-29-62 Let to Thomason 3MM:par. 3-29-62 Let to Bartholomew dgu 3-29-62

ENCLOSURE

0-19 (Rev. 3-2-62)

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Thomason Promoted to UPI President

Mims Thomason, business manager of United Press and United Press International since 1955 and first vice-president since 1958, will become president and general manager on April 6, it was announced Monday.

The current president, Frank H. Bartholomew, will become chairman of the board on the same date. Mr. Bartholomew has served as president and general manager since April 6, 1955.

Other executive promotions in the service include: Roderick W. Beaton, manager of the central division (Chicago), to succeed Mr. Thomason as general business manager; Dale M. Johns, manager of the New England division (Boston), to succeed Mr. Beaton as central division manager; and H. Calvin Thornton, central division business manager, to succeed Mr. Johns as manager of the New England division.

It was during Mr. Bartholomew's stewardship as president that United Press acquired International News Service in 1958 from the Hearst interests and became United Press International. Mr. Bartholomew said that in his capacity as chairman of the nine companies composing UPI he would maintain his office in New York and deal with the determination and application of policy and departmental co-ordination.

REC- 6

NOT RECORDED
46 APR 2 1962

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date MAR 28 1962

United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING, 220 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

FRANK H. BARTHOLOMEW
PRESIDENT

March 30, 1962

UNITED PRESS new york

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you very much for your thoughtful letter. You are generous in what you say about my administration, and I am most appreciative.

The caliber of the men in the FBI makes it a pleasure to cooperate with your organization. I am sure this always will be so.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

Frank H. Bartholomew

Frank H. Bartholomew

The Honorable
John Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington 25.

FHB:JL

REC-6 94-8-95-462

13 APR 6 1962

EX-PROC

APR 2 1962

United Press International
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING, 220 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MIMS THOMASON
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

April 2, 1962

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I'm honored to have your hearty letter of congratulations and I thank you. No one has contributed as much to the welfare of this country as have you, Mr. Hoover, and all good Americans respect you and your Bureau for what you have done in the past, are doing now, and will do for us all in the future.

Please give my best regards to Mr. DeLoach.

Thank you for writing and do not hesitate to call upon me on any occasion when you think I may be of service to you or to the Bureau.

REC-34 94-8-95-463

Cordially,

Mims Thomason

APR 6 1962

AMT:pm

EXP. PROC.
APR 4 1962

No reply necessary.

52 APR 12 1962

May 28, 1962

PERSONAL

Mr. William J. Eaton
Washington Bureau
United Press International
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Eaton:

I would like to take this opportunity to add my congratulations to those you have already received on being awarded a Nieman Fellowship by Harvard University. I am sure you derive a full measure of personal satisfaction from this action.

Your friends in the FBI share my pleasure in this good news, and we want to wish you continued success in the future.

Sincerely yours,

(s) J. Edgar Hoover
Signed by the Director

NOTE: Mr. Eaton is on the Special Correspondents' List. He is the UPI representative who covers the Department of Justice. He is a close contact and most cooperative.

RVA:cjk
(3)

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UPI-66

(NIEMAN)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.--HARVARD UNIVERSITY TODAY ANNOUNCED THE AWARD OF NIEMAN FELLOWSHIPS FOR THE 1962-63 ACADEMIC YEAR TO 10 AMERICAN NEWSMEN.

THE RECIPIENTS INCLUDE WILLIAM J. EATON, 31, OF UPI'S WASHINGTON BUREAU, WHO WAS APPOINTED LOUIS STARK FELLOW IN LABOR REPORTING, AND VICTOR K. MC ELHENEY, 27, OF THE CHARLOTTE (N. C.) OBSERVER, WHO WAS NAMED ARTHUR D. LITTLE FELLOW IN SCIENCE REPORTING.

OTHERS:

DANIEL BERGER, 30, EDITORIAL WRITER, INDIANAPOLIS, (IND.) TIMES.

SAUL FRIEDMAN, 33, REPORTER, HOUSTON (TEX.) CHRONICLE.

BRUCE M. GALPHIN, 30, REPORTER, ATLANTA (GA.) CONSTITUTION.

GENE S. GRAHAM, 37, EDITORIAL WRITER, NASHVILLE (TENN.) TENNESSEEAN.

JOHN W. KOLE 28, REPORTER, MILWAUKEE (WIS.) JOURNAL.

BERNARD D. NOSSITER, 36, NATIONAL AFFAIRS REPORTER, WASHINGTON (D. C.) POST.

PATRICK J. OWENS, 31, EDITORIAL PAGE EDITOR, PINE BLUFF (ARK.) COMMERCIAL.

SHELBY T. SCATES, 31, ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTER, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

5/24--PA1121AED

Ltr Eaton

Ltr rec'd
Ltr to Eaton 5-28-63
RVA:cjk

ENCLOSURE
94-8-95-467

Lily Gram

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone ✓
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

April 23, 1962

MR. MOHR:

HEARINGS BY HCUA
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
3/24-26/62

It is my understanding that Lyle Wilson, Vice President, United Press International, has dispatched one of his top reporters, Al Spivack, to Los Angeles to be on the scene in connection with captioned hearings. It is also my understanding that the Hearst Corporation has assigned Jim Bennett, one of their top reporters from the Los Angeles Herald Examiner, to also be on the scene in connection with these hearings.

The hearings will be of an executive nature. The two mentioned reporters, however, will be on the physical premises at all times in the event demonstrations, including riots, break loose. They will report on a factual basis and particularly concerning the leadership being given by the Communist Party to any demonstrations and/or riots.

Our Los Angeles Office knows of the identities of these reporters and so does Congressman August Johansen who is one of the senior members of the hearings group.

RESPECTFULLY,

C. D. DE LOACH

APR 27 1962

CDD:sak
(3)

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NOT RECORDED
167 APR 30 1962

XEROX
APR 30 1962

DETAINED COPY FILED IN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

4-20-62

MR. MOHR:

It is my understanding that United Press International (UPI), at the specific instructions of Lyle Wilson, Vice President, UPI, is sending to Los Angeles, California, on Sunday, 4-22-62, Al Spivak, one of their ace reporters. Spivak's assignment will be to cover the hearings being held by the House Committee on Un-American Activities beginning on 4-24-62 and ending on 4-27-62.

I talked with Spivak at some length this afternoon. He thoroughly understands the situation and will send back factual reports based on these hearings. I have advised the Los Angeles Office of the identity of Spivak.

It is also my understanding that the Hearst Corporation is additionally sending out a man. We will also talk to him prior to his departure.

RESPECTFULLY,

C. D. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones

CDD:geg
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167 APR 30 1962

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United Press International
GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

LYLE C. WILSON
VICE PRESIDENT
GENERAL WASHINGTON MANAGER
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

June 26, 1962

Mr. Cartha D. De Loach
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Deke:

Perhaps you did not see this tribute to your boss, the product of George Marder and Harry Sharpe of this bureau.

Sincerely,

Lyle C. Wilson

1 ENCLOSURE

(Deke-11-2-62 Encl-Wilson)

REC. 31 94-8-25-465

EX-115

PERS. REC. UNIT

July 2, 1962

EX-115 REC. 31 94-8-95-465

Mr. Lyle C. Wilson
Vice President
United Press International
714 National Press Building, Northwest
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Lyle:

DeLoach referred your note of June 26th and enclosed article to my attention. I cannot permit the opportunity to pass without telling you that I thought it was an excellent presentation and to express my thanks for your part in this very kind gesture. I am also sending notes of appreciation to Messrs. Marder and Sharpe.

All of us in the FBI are indebted to you for the many times you have honored our efforts with generous acts of recognition such as this. We are very grateful for the personal interest in and active support of our work which has been so characteristic of you over the years.

Sincerely,

Edgar

JUL 2 2 06 PM '62 FBI

MAILED 5
JUL 1962

NOTE: Mr. Wilson is on the Special Correspondents' List and is known to the Director on a first-name basis. Letters were written to individual newspapers in which this article initially appeared. See letters of same date to Messrs. George J. Marder and Harry W. Sharpe.

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

51 JUL 18 1962

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HONORED FOR INTEGRITY

Hoover 'Mr. FBI'

WASHINGTON (UPI)—FBI director J. Edgar Hoover enjoys a distinction even President Kennedy can't claim.

He is immune from political sniping.

No politician in his right mind will attack him openly. They might criticize, but their words are tempered. This is not from fear but from admiration, perhaps grudging at times, for a man whose service and integrity have carved him a special niche in the nation's hall of fame.

Hoover recently entered his 39th year as head of the country's No. 1 police agency. He celebrated the anniversary without fanfare and working as usual in his Justice Department office.

But it was a different story at the Capitol. There, congressman after congressman marked the occasion with flowing tributes to the 67-year-old lawyer and crime specialist.

The President also took note of the date. So did his younger brother, Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy who said he hopes Hoover will still be with the FBI long after he—Robert—leaves the cabinet.

POLITICAL HACKS

On the FBI payroll when Hoover, then a young lawyer, took over were drunkards, ex-convicts, politicians, friends of politicians and political hacks.

The agency was a dumping ground for political patronage. Its effectiveness as a crime investigating agency was minus zero.

But Hoover cleaned house in two swoops.

First he fired the ex-convicts. Then the drunks. And he made life so miserable for the political appointees that some quit. Others were booted out.

He then laid down ground rule No. 1 — no political appointments to the FBI. It was not going to be a depository for patronage from either party.

Changes came swiftly. But it took years to wipe out the agency's bad reputation and build up a new one.

Hoover joined the FBI — then known as the Bureau of Investigation — in 1917. Within five years he rose to assistant director. In 1924 a shakeup of the corruption-ridden agency forced the resignation of director William J. Burns, the famed detective. Hoover was named acting director while then Atty. Gen. Harlan Fiske Stone searched for "the best available man."

Seven months later Stone called in the hard-driving Hoover to his office and said he had found the man — 29-year-old John Edgar Hoover. This marked the turning point in federal crime detection.

STREET CARS

At the time he took over his agents had to use street cars to get around. They were not armed and had no powers of arrest. The bureau had no up-to-date scientific crime detection equipment.

Public indignation aroused by the Charles A. Lindbergh Jr. kidnaping and rise of the John Dillinger gang helped change all this. Once the public was aware the FBI needed more powers, Hoover and then Atty. Gen. Homer S. Cummings had no trouble winning congressional approval.

Hoover got money for the best crime laboratory, the best guns, the best automobiles for his agents. In 1934 Congress gave him anti-crime laws to blot out gang lawlessness that had swept the country.

In short order the FBI rooted out Dillinger, Machine Gun Kelly, the Barkers, Pretty Boy Floyd and Frank Nash. Then it caught up with Alvin Karpis, who had inherited the title of public enemy No. 1. Later, Karpis broke jail and Hoover led the raiding party that captured him in a Chicago apartment.

Hoover's next offensive was against jewel and bond thefts and white slavery.

"The job is never done," he said at the time.

His agency went on a war basis long before World War II. The effectiveness of his preparations was demonstrated later by the fact that during the war there was not

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

DISCLOSURE

Santa Barbara News-Press
Santa Barbara, California
June 17, 1962

one instance of foreign-directed sabotage.

SPIES CAUGHT

Eight would-be Nazi saboteurs landed by German submarines were captured before they could cause havoc with explosives they had brought along. Six of the men were electrocuted, the others imprisoned.

Hoover not only directed the roundup but served with then Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle in prosecuting the Germans before a military commission.

The FBI director's next campaign, and the one he still prosecutes most vigorously today, was against the "Red fascist" menace, better known as communism. In addition he is an arch foe of juvenile delinquency and organized crime. In a recent speech at which he received another of many decorations, Hoover said:

"A tidal wave of lawless tyranny is now surging from the criminal and subversive underworlds. Our national conscience, our heritage of freedom, the entire cause of decency, are being severely tested by these deadly enemies."

In another typical speech he said that "a more despicable person does not exist than a dishonest policeman." And in crimes of violence he favored equal treatment for juveniles and adults. "I can see no difference," he said, "between a 17-year-old who wilfully robs, rapes or kills and a person of greater age who commits the same acts. I am disgusted by misguided sentimentalists who want to pamper and excuse teen-age thugs . . ."

Hoover, who takes great pride in his own cooking, has remained a bachelor, not because he doesn't like women but because his first and only love is the agency he has built into the most powerful, yet perhaps most popular, detective force in American history.

As Look Magazine once said, the FBI "has become his living monument."

Hoover's salary is $22,000 a year. Some years ago Congress voted to pay him at that rate until his death.

As usual the FBI chief's current security and crime targets are wrapped in mystery. But it can be assumed that organized crime and communism are at the top of his slate.

He has an operating budget of about $125 million a year. Even economy-minded congressmen agree it is well spent.

Hoover made many changes in FBI methods of ferreting out crime. But he is proudest of something much more intangible than John Dillinger and other notorious criminals he hunted down. This was the spirit of integrity and independence he brought to the FBI — something unique in politically-minded Washington.

In these later days no politician dares to try to put a political tinge on the FBI payroll or the agency's procedures. The esteem enfolding it was evidenced a few years ago when its files became the subject of a hot dispute.

The U.S. Supreme Court had ruled that secret files must be made available to defendants in criminal trials which involved the FBI.

The files are the most carefully guarded of all FBI secrets. Not even congressmen or cabinet officers are allowed to see them although summaries have been prepared at times in accordance with law.

QUICK MOVE

The FBI did not have to defend itself — or its files. The White House, the attorney general and Congress moved quickly to protect the bureau. There was no concern about the agency having the secrets but no one wanted them opened to public view. The government dropped prosecution of that particular case just to guarantee sanctity of the files.

Congress then took legislative steps to soften the effect of the court ruling. The vote in the House was 315 to 0 and in the Senate 74 to 2.

There is another distinguishing feature of the FBI record under Hoover. The agency has never grabbed for power. Quite the opposite. Hoover has warned repeatedly against giving the FBI jobs it wasn't intended to do. He fears that wrongly-inspired changes could convert the agency into a national police force.

As of now, his long years of service show no signs of ending. One of the first things President Kennedy did on taking office was to ask Hoover to stay on. Politicians in both major parties were pleased. To them Hoover has made the abbreviation FBI stand not only for Federal Bureau of Investigation but for a federal bureau of integrity.

J. EDGAR HOOVER
Politically Immune

July 2, 1962

PERSONAL

Mr. Harry W. Sharpe
United Press International
714 National Press Building,
Northwest
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Mr. Sharpe:

I have been advised by Mr. Lyle C. Wilson of your efforts in connection with the recent article regarding my administration of the FBI and could not let the occasion pass without sending you my sincere thanks. It was certainly good of you and Mr. George J. Marder to do this, and I want you to know of my deep appreciation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Mr. Sharpe's middle initial per "Congressional Record." See letters of same date to Mr. Lyle C. Wilson. and Mr. George J. Marder.

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July 2, 1962

PERSONAL

Mr. George J. Marder
United Press International
714 National Press Building,
Northwest
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marder:

Mr. Lyle C. Wilson has called my attention to the recent article which you and Mr. Harry W. Sharpe prepared, and I would like to take this means to express my deep appreciation for the very kind comments it contained.

Please accept my thanks for this generous expression of confidence, and all of us in the FBI sincerely hope that our future endeavors also merit your approbation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: See letters of same date to Messrs. Lyle C. Wilson and Harry W. Sharpe. Mr. Marder's middle initial provided by the Director's Office.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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ST-102

REC- 65

94-8-95-467

3

July 11, 1962

Mr. William J. Eaton
Washington Bureau
United Press International
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Eaton:

I have read your column, "FBI at Work: Capital Sight For All to See," as it appeared in the July 8th edition of the "New York Herald Tribune" and want to compliment you on the excellent manner in which this material was presented.

My associates and I consider it an honor to be able to show Washington visitors our facilities and always look forward to meeting with them. We in the FBI are proud of the accomplishments that have been made and are anxious to share our pleasure with all of those citizens who, by their support, have contributed so materially to this success. Please accept our thanks for the cooperation you have rendered in this regard.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 31
JUL 11 1962
COMM-FBI

94-8-95-468

EX-102

JUL 16 1962

NOTE: Mr. Eaton is on the Special Correspondents' List and has been UPI's Department of Justice representative since January of this year.

CJJ:may
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ENCLOSURE

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FBI at Work: Capital Sight For All to See

After 25 Years, Tours Pull Record Crowds

By United Press International

WASHINGTON.

A pretty young nurse on her honeymoon stared at a black-and-white photograph for several minutes before declaring firmly: "That's the man."

Her words led to the arrest and conviction of one of the FBI's "10 most wanted"—a sex killer now serving a double life term for the rape-murder of a St. Paul, Minn., social worker.

The bride, Mrs. Harold L. Carlson, of St. Paul, proved to be an unexpected dividend from the FBI's 25-year-old program for guiding tourists through its exhibit room, laboratory and firing range.

She was one of hundreds of persons who toured the FBI Oct. 13 and were routinely shown the mug shots of the 10 leading Federal fugitives.

A Neighbor's Face

To her surprise — and the FBI's delight—she spotted a neighbor's familiar face. It was that of Hugh Bion Morse, wanted for assault to commit murder in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Carlson told agents he was living under an assumed name in a St. Paul rooming house. Morse, arrested a few hours later, bragged about committing several murders.

That identification was one of the most dramatic episodes since the FBI began taking visitors on tours in 1937.

An estimated 6 million persons have completed the tour since then. The 425,000 who visited FBI headquarters last year added up to a record high. Officials estimate 50,000 visitors showed up in the two weeks before and after Easter.

They see FBI technicians at work in the world's leading crime detection laboratory and FBI sharpshooters blast silhouette targets with sub-machine guns and .38 revolvers. Vivid exhibits recall the gangsters of the 1930's. The Rosenberg spy case, the Brinks' robbery and the 1955 dynamiting of an airliner over Colorado by John Gilbert Graham.

A selected group of about 90 young men in clerical jobs with the FBI, who hope to be agents some day, conduct the tours. They give prepared remarks at each stop and answer questions.

William H. Stapleton, who supervises the tour, said it is becoming one of the most popular attractions in Washington. About 50 to 60 per cent of the visitors are grammar, high school or college students.

Kids Like the Shooting

Youngsters under 10 get the biggest kick out of the firing demonstration by weapons instructors from the FBI Academy at Quantico, Va.

"We try to give them empty shell casings as mementoes, and a shot-up target is a real prize," Mr. Stapleton said.

A typical family of four from Bay Village, Ohio, recently took the FBI tour and came away describing it as "wonderful."

John S. McGuire, a paint salesman, brought his wife, Marilyn, and two children, Timothy, 6, and Colleen, 5, to the Justice Department.

"Where's the electric chair?" asked Colleen.

Timothy was excited about the weapons display but glum over the fact that he did not get a souvenir shell casing. The elder McGuires said they were far more interested than they expected to be.

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune 8
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
Date

(Del) 7-11-62

94-8-95-468

ENCLOSURE

JUL 8 1962

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Trotter
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Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: July 5, 1962

FROM : D C. Morrell

SUBJECT: UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
RELEASE ON FBI TOUR
FOR PUBLICATION SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1962

Attached is a UPI advance release on a story by William J. Eaton on the FBI tour. It is a colorful, fast moving account of the Bureau tour and depicts the Bureau in a very favorable manner. Bill Eaton is a UPI correspondent assigned to the Justice Department. He is a friendly reporter, and our relations with him have been very cordial. On June 12, 1962, Eaton, who had heard so much about the FBI tour but who had never been on one, came in unannounced and joined one of our regular tour groups from the 9th Street entrance. This tour was conducted by clerical Tour Leader [redacted]

During the course of the tour, Eaton's identity became known to the tour leader, and upon the completion of his visit, [redacted] brought Eaton by the office of SA Stapleton, who is in charge of our Tour Unit. At this time Eaton remarked how greatly impressed he was with the tour and with the very effective job done by [redacted] He said the exhibits were most interesting and that he found the commentary given by [redacted] on the work being done by the FBI Laboratory absorbing. He said the firearms demonstration was especially appealing to the children in the group with which he toured the Bureau.

In accordance with Eaton's request, Stapleton gave him a run-down on the background resulting in the apprehension of former Top Ten fugitive Hugh Bion Morse as a result of information divulged by Mrs. Harold L. Carlson who, while on Bureau tour, recognized Morse's photograph. As a result of information furnished by Mrs. Carlson, Morse was apprehended without incident by Agents of our Minneapolis Office the same evening and is now serving a double life imprisonment term for the rape-murder of a St. Paul, Minnesota, social worker. Eaton was also given certain statistics regarding the number of people taking the Bureau tour and basic data relative to the young tour leaders who represent the FBI in the handling of our tours.

REC-22 - 8-95-469

XEROX
JUL 17 1962

EX-102

21 JUL 16 1962

RECOMMENDATION:

ENCLOSURE

For information.

Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach
WHS:mmh
(4)

CORRESPONDENCE
PERS. REC. UNIT

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UPI A13

ADVANCE FOR AMS SUNDAY JULY 8

TOURISTS (PICTURE)

BY WILLIAM J. EATON

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

WASHINGTON, JULY 7 (UPI)--A PRETTY YOUNG NURSE ON HER HONEYMOON STARED HARD AT A BLACK-AND-WHITE PHOTOGRAPH FOR SEVERAL MINUTES BEFORE DECLARING FIRMLY: "THAT'S THE MAN."

HER WORDS LED TO THE ARREST AND CONVICTION OF ONE OF THE FBI'S "10 MOST WANTED" -- A SEX KILLER NOW SERVING A DOUBLE LIFE TERM FOR THE RAPE-MURDER OF A ST. PAUL, MINN., SOCIAL WORKER.

THE BRIDE, MRS. HAROLD L. CARLSON OF ST. PAUL, PROVED TO BE AN UNEXPECTED DIVIDEND FROM THE FBI'S 25-YEAR-OLD PROGRAM FOR GUIDING TOURISTS THROUGH ITS EXHIBIT ROOM, LABORATORY AND FIRING RANGE.

SHE WAS ONE OF HUNDREDS OF PERSONS WHO TOURED THE FBI LAST OCT. 13 AND WERE ROUTINELY SHOWN THE MUG SHOTS OF THE 10 LEADING FEDERAL FUGITIVES.

TO HER SURPRISE--AND THE FBI'S DELIGHT--SHE SPOTTED A NEIGHBOR'S FAMILIAR FACE. IT WAS THAT OF HUGH BION MORSE, WANTED FOR ASSAULT TO COMMIT MURDER IN LOS ANGELES.

MRS. CARLSON INFORMED SPECIAL AGENTS THAT HE WAS LIVING UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME IN A ST. PAUL ROOMING HOUSE. MORSE, ARRESTED A FEW HOURS LATER WHEN WORD OF HIS HIDEOUT WAS FLASHED TO MINNESOTA, BRAGGED ABOUT COMMITTING SEVERAL MURDERS.

THAT LONG DISTANCE IDENTIFICATION WAS ONE OF THE MOST DRAMATIC EPISODES SINCE THE FBI BEGAN TAKING VISITORS ON TOURS IN 1937.

AN ESTIMATED 6 MILLION PERSONS HAVE COMPLETED THE TOUR SINCE THEN. THE 425,000 WHO VISITED FBI HEADQUARTERS LAST YEAR ADDED UP TO A RECORD HIGH. OFFICIALS ESTIMATE THAT 50,000 VISITORS SHOWED UP IN THE TWO WEEKS BEFORE AND AFTER EASTER.

94-8-95-469
ENCLOSURE
XEROX
JUL 17 1962

THEY GT TO SEE FBI TECHNICIANS AT WORK IN THE WORLD'S LEADING CRIME DETECTION LABORATORY AND FBI SHARPSHOOTERS BLAST SILHOUETTE TARGETS WITH SUB-MACHINE GUNS AND .38 REVOLVERS. VIVID EXHIBITS RECALL THE GANGSTERS OF THE 1930'S, THE ROSENBERG SPY CASE, THE BRINKS' ROBBERY AND THE 1955 DYNAMITING OF AN AIRLINER OVER COLORADO BY JOHN GILBERT GRAHAM.

A SELECTED GROUP OF ABOUT 90 YOUNG MEN IN CLERICAL JOBS WITH THE FBI, WHO HOPE TO BE AGENTS SOME DAY, CONDUCT THE TOURS. THEY GIVE PREPARED REMARKS AT EACH STOP AND ANSWER QUESTIONS.

WILLIAM H. STAPLETON, WHO SUPERVISES THE TOUR, SAID IT IS BECOMING ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR ATTRACTIONS IN WASHINGTON. ABOUT 50 TO 60 PER CENT OF THE VISITORS ARE GRAMMAR, HIGH SCHOOL OR COLLEGE STUDENTS ON TRIPS TO THE CAPITAL CITY.

YOUNGSTERS UNDER 10 YEARS OLD GET THE BIGGEST KICK OUT OF THE FIRING DEMONSTRATION BY WEAPONS INSTRUCTORS FROM THE FBI ACADEMY AT QUANTICO, VA.

"WE TRY TO GIVE THEM EMPTY SHELL CASINGS AS MEMENTOES, AND A SHOT-UP TARGET IS A REAL PRIZE," STAPLETON SAID.

A TYPICAL FAMILY OF FOUR FROM BAY VILLAGE, OHIO, RECENTLY TOOK THE FBI TOUR AND CAME AWAY DESCRIBING IT AS "WONDERFUL."

JOHN S. MCGUIRE, A PAINT SALESMAN FOR THE GLIDDEN CO., BROUGHT HIS WIFE MARILYN AND TWO CHILDREN, TIMOTHY, 6, AND COLLEEN, 5, TO THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

"WHERE'S THE ELECTRIC CHAIR?" ASKED COLLEEN.

TIMOTHY WAS EXCITED ABOUT THE WEAPONS DISPLAY BUT GLUM OVER THE FACT THAT HE DID NOT GET A SOUVENIR SHELL CASING. THE ELDER MCGUIRES SAID THEY WERE FAR MORE INTERESTED THAN THEY EXPECTED TO BE.

ADVANCE FOR AMS SUNDAY JULY 8

FM449AED 7/1

United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING, 220 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Written From
WASHINGTON BUREAU
714 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

July 25, 1962

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director:
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I was cleaning out my file basket, getting set for a few days of vacationing and thought you'd be interested in these samples of play the "J. Edgar" feature got in far away places as well as in this country. It was a lot of fun putting the article together with Harry Sharpe. Even the "dull" files showed I was writing about quite a guy.

Cordially,
George J. Marder
George J. Marder
Radio Bureau Manager

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ack 7-31-62 RLR:jpw

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JUL [illegible] 1962

B-7-mail

REC-42 94-8-95-470

EX-113

35 AUG 8 1962

REC- 42 94-8-95-470

July 31, 1962

Mr. George J. Marder
Radio Bureau Manager
United Press International
714 National Press Building
Washington 4, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marder:

Your letter of July 25, 1962, with enclosures, has been received, and I want to thank you for your very kind comment. It was certainly thoughtful of you to send these newspaper clippings as I had no idea this article had been so widely disseminated.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 8
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Our last outgoing to Mr. Marder was on 7-2-62 wherein he was thanked for writing this particular article. It is noted that the coauthor of the article, Harry W. Sharpe was also written a letter of appreciation on 7-2-62.

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67 AUG 13 1962

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ENCLOSURE

Er brachte Amerikas Gangsterkönige zur Strecke

Unangefochten an wichtiger Stelle: Hoover 39 Jahre Chef des amerikanischen Bundeskriminalamtes

Von upi-Korrespondent George J. Marder

Washington. J. Edgar Hoover, der Leiter der amerikanischen Bundeskriminalpolizei FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation), erfreut sich eines Vorrechtes, das nicht einmal Präsident Kennedy für sich beanspruchen kann. Hoover steht über politischem Hader und Zwist. Kein Politiker wird ihn jemals offen angreifen. Gewiß, Hoover wird kritisiert, aber die Worte der Kritik sind gemäßigt. Diese Haltung stammt nicht aus Furcht, sie ist geboren aus der Bewunderung für einen Mann, der durch seine Arbeit sich heute schon einen festen Platz in der Ruhmeshalle der Nation erworben hat.

Vor einiger Zeit begann Edgar Hoover sein 39. Amtsjahr als Chef des FBI. Er verbrachte den Tag wie jeden anderen — mit Arbeit in seinem Büro. Im Kongreß aber bot sich ein anderes Bild. Ein Senator nach dem andern, ein Abgeordneter nach dem andern würdigte die Verdienste und die Leistungen eines Mannes, des 67jährigen Rechtsanwalts J. Edgar Hoover.

Hoover trat 1917 in das FBI ein. Nach fünf Jahren war er stellvertretender Leiter der Bundeskriminalpolizei. 1924 wurde der Leiter des FBI, Williams J. Burns, zum Rücktritt gezwungen und Hoover zum vorläufigen Chef bestimmt. Sieben Monate lang suchte Justizminister Stone den „besten verfügbaren Mann". Dann hatte er ihn in dem damals 29jährigen Hoover gefunden. Als Hoover seinen Posten antrat, standen Trunkenbolde, Politiker, Freunde von Politikern und ehemaligen Sträflinge auf der Lohnliste des FBI. Mit zwei energischen Maßnahmen reinigte Hoover das Haus — erst feuerte er die ehemaligen Sträflinge, dann die Trunkenbolde hinaus.

Ohne Waffen — ohne Rechte

Doch es dauerte Jahre, ehe das FBI seinen guten Ruf wiederherstellen konnte. Seine Agenten mußten ohne Waffen ihre Aufträge erfüllen, sie hatten nicht die Befugnis, Verhaftungen vornehmen zu dürfen. Und das FBI verfügte über keinerlei Geräte der modernen Kriminologie. Die Entführung und Ermordnung des Kindes des berühmten Nationalhelden Charles Lindbergh und die einflußreiche Stellung der Bande eines John Dillinger trugen wesentlich zu den Veränderungen bei. Als die amerikanische Öffentlichkeit erkannte, daß die Bundeskriminalpolizei mehr Macht und Befugnisse brauchte, um ihren Kampf gegen das Verbrechertum erfolgreich führen zu können, hatten Hoover und Justizminister Cummings keinerlei Mühe mehr, die Zustimmung des Kongresses für ihre Pläne zu erhalten. Hoover bekam Geld: Geld für das beste kriminaltechnische Laboratorium, Geld für die modernsten Waffen, für die schnellsten Wagen und Geld für seine Männer.

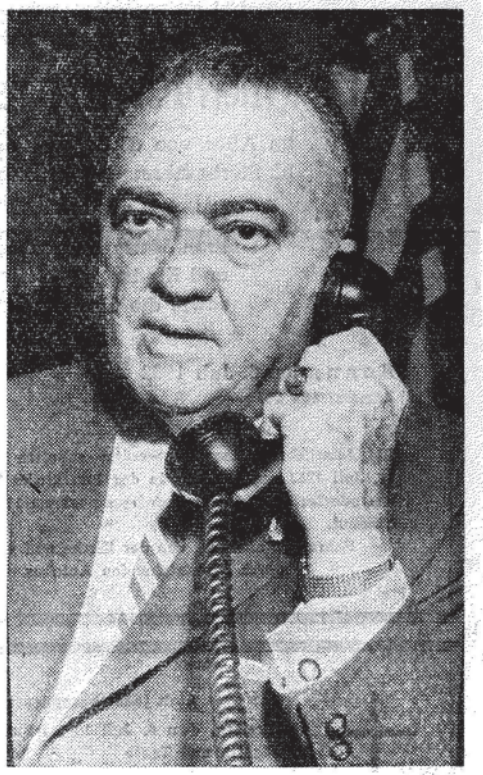
Kurz hintereinander vernichtete dasFBI Dillinger, „Maschinengewehr" Kelly, „The Barkers", „Pretty Boy" Floyd und Frank Nash. Später gelang es, Alvin Karpis zu schlagen, der zum „Staatsfeind Nummer Eins" erklärt worden war.

Der zweite Kampf des FBI-Chefs, den Hoover heute noch energisch führt, gilt den „Roten Faschisten" — den Kommunisten. Auch die Jugendkriminalität beschäftigt das FBI. „Ich sehe keinen Unterschied zwischen einem 17jährigen, der raubt, mordet und vergewaltigt", sagte Hoover kürzlich, „und einem älteren Mann, der die gleichen Untaten begeht. Ich lehne irregeführte, sentimentale Menschen ab, die die jugendlichen Verbrecher entschuldigen wollen ..."

Die Geheimnisse des FBI

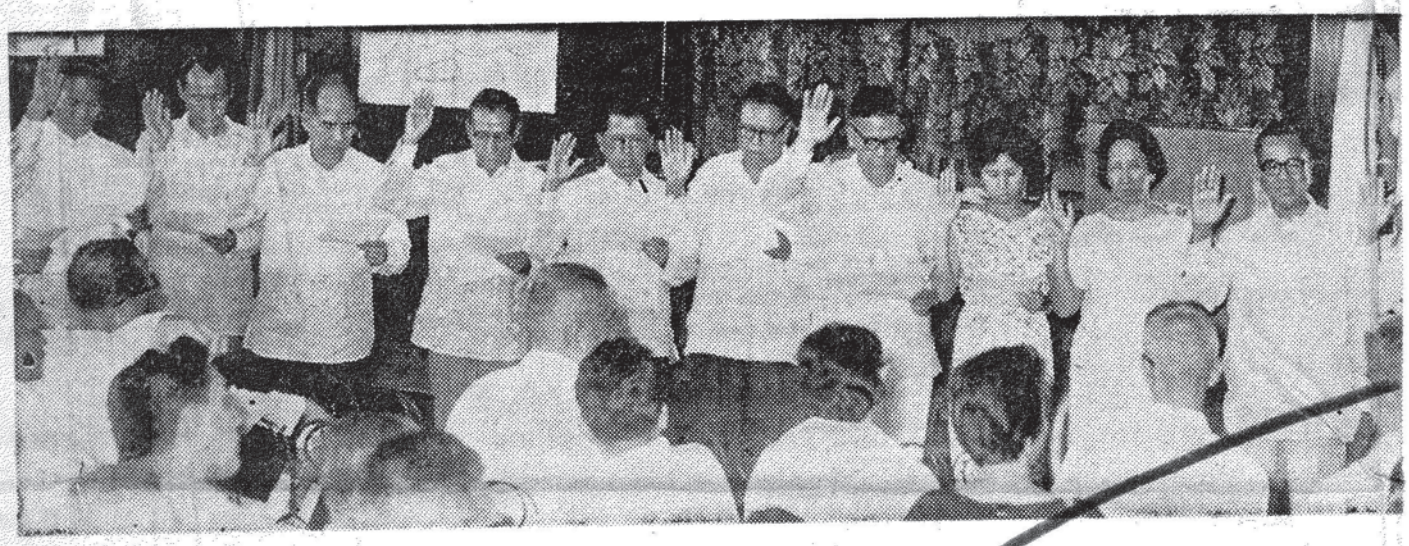
Stolzer als auf seine Siege über John Dillinger und andere Gangsterführer ist Hoover auf die Tatsache, daß er dem FBI eine Unabhängigkeit und Selbständigkeit verschafft hat, die in Amerikas Hauptstadt Washington einzigartig sind. Kein Politiker würde heute versuchen, die Tätigkeit des FBI oder dessen Personalpolitik beeinflussen zu wollen. Wie stark die Stellung des FBI ist, wurde vor einigen Jahren offensichtlich. Das Oberste Amerikanische Bundesgericht erklärte, geheime Unterlagen müßten den Angeklagten in den Fällen, in die das FBI verwickelt ist, zugänglich gemacht werden. Diese Unterlagen aber gehören zu den bestgehüteten Geheimnissen des FBI. Nicht einmal Kongreßmitglieder oder Regierungsvertreter dürfen in sie Einblick nehmen. Das FBI braucht sich nicht zu verteidigen. Das Weiße Haus, der Justizminister und der Kongreß waren sich einig, das FBI zu schützen. Die Regierung stimmte der Geheimhaltung der Unterlagen zu. Im Kongreß wurde mit klarer Mehrheit für eine Änderung der Entscheidung des Obersten Gerichts gestimmt.

Noch ist kein Ende in Hoovers langjähriger Amtszeit abzusehen. Als Präsident Kennedy ins Weiße Haus einzog, war eine seiner ersten Maßnahmen die Bitte an Hoover, auf seinem Posten zu bleiben. Politiker beider Parteien begrüßten diesen Entschluß. Für sie



J. Edgar Hoover, der Chef der berühmten amerikanischen Kriminalpolizei FBI

ist Hoover der Mann, dem es zu verdanken ist, daß die Buchstaben FBI nicht nur für „Federal Bureau of Investigation" (Bundeskriminalamt) stehen, sondern auch für Federal Bureau of Integrity — Bundesamt für Rechtschaffenheit und Lauterkeit.



INDUCTION RITES

New officers of the League of Assistant Provincial and City Health Officers took their oath of office Friday before Acting Health Secretary Rodolfo Caños. From left: Dr. Venancio del Rosario, Cagayan; Dr. Mario Lim, Sorsogon; Dr. Jesus Cosculuela, Bacolod City; Dr. Joaquin Tamayo, Ilocos Sur; Dr. Faustino Reyes, Leyte; Dr. Ricardo Sanchez, Rizal; Cesar D. Baron, Tarlac (PRO); Dr. Eustaquia Ticao, Iloilo City; Baricanosa, Lagun salino Regino, Pasa Lauro Arreglado, ident); Dr. Amado

Freedom from politics

The most immune man in US

By George J. Marder

WASHINGTON, June 10 —(UPI) — FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover enjoys a distinction even President Kennedy can't claim.

He is immune from political sniping.

No politician in his right mind will attack him openly. They might criticize, but their words are tempered. This is not from fear but from admiration, perhaps grudging at times, for a man whose service and integrity have carved him a special niche in the nation's Hall of Fame.

Hoover recently entered his 39th year as head of the country's No. 1 police agency. He celebrated the anniversary without fanfare and working as usual in his justice department office.

But it was a different story at the capitol. There, congressman after congressman marked the occasion with flowing tributes to the 67-year-old lawyer and crime specialist.

The President also took note of the date. So did his younger brother, Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy who said he hopes Hoover will still be with the FBI long after

rule No. 1 — no political appointments to the FBI. It was not going to be a depository for patronage from either party.

Changes came swiftly. But it took years to wipe out the agency's bad reputation and build up a new one.

Hoover joined the FBI— then known as the Bureau of Investigation — in 1917. Within five years he rose to assistant director. In 1924 a shakeup of the corruption-ridden agency forced the resignation of Director William J. Burns, the famed detective. Hoover was named acting director while then Atty. Gen. Harlan Fiske Stone searched for "the best available man."

Seven months later Stone called in the hard-driving Hoover to his office and said he had found the man — 29-year-old John Edgar Hoover. This marked the turning point in Federal crime detection.

At the time he took over his agents had to use street cars to go around They were not armed and had no powers of arrest. The bureau

gang helped change all this. Once the public was aware the FBI needed more powers, Hoover and then Atty. Gen. Homer S. Cummings had no trouble winning congressional approval.

Hoover got money for the best crime laboratory, the best guns, the best automobiles for his agents. In 1934 Congress gave him anti-crime laws to blot out gang lawlessness that had swept the country.

In short order the FBI rooted out Dillinger, Machine Gun Kelly, the Barkers, Pretty Boy Floyd and Frank Nash. Then it caught up with Alvin Karpis, who had inherited the title of Public Enemy No. 1. Later, Karpis broke jail and Hoover led the raiding party that captured him in a Chicago apartment.

Hoover's next offensive was against jewel and bond thefts and white slavery.

"The job is never done," he said at the time.

His agency went on a war basis long before World War II. The effectiveness of his preparations was demon-

decency, are being severely tested by these deadly enemies."

In another typical speech he said that "a more despicable person does not exist than a dishonest policemen." And in crimes of violence he favored equal treatment for juveniles and adults. "I can see no difference." he said, "between a 17-year-old who wilfully robs, rapes or kills and a person of greater age who commits the same acts. I am disgusted by misguided sentimentalists who want to pamper and excuse teenage thugs. . ."

Hoover, who takes great pride in his own cooking, has remained a bachelor, not because he doesn't like women but because his first and only love is the agency he has built into the most powerful, yet perhaps most popular, detective force in American history.

As Look magazine once said, the FBI "has become his living monument."

Hoover's salary is $22,000 a year. Some years ago Congress voted to pay him at that rate until his death.

As usual the FBI chief's current security and crime

Dr. Florencia Chipeco-
a (treasurer); Dr. Ro-
y City (secretary); Dr.
Batangas (vice pres-
Garcia, QC., president.

Villegas extols cops before police newsmen

Mayor Villegas Saturday night appealed to police reporters to help improve the public image of Manila policemen.

The mayor, who was the guest of honor of the Metropolitan Police Reporters Guild at the National Press Club, said that the policeman should be looked upon as a friend and protector and not as a bully or grafter.

Villegas said that the average policeman is honest, hardworking, and friendly, and the few bad ones have given the department a bad public image.

The mayor told his audience that there was a need to improve the quality of the men being drafted into the force and to change the orientation of the ones now in the force.

He said that Brig. Gen. Marcos Soliman, MPD chief, is currently undertaking a study of the entire set-up of the department with a view to instituting reforms primarily designed to improve the relationship between the policeman and the general public.

Villegas mentioned the case of Majors Jose Salas, Frank Young, and Domingo de Guzman as having given a "black eye" to the department.

"I am confident," Villegas said, "that Gen. Soliman, with his brilliant military background, can improve our police department."

The mayor also endorsed to the municipal board for approval the establishment of two impounding stations for vehicles to be located in the north and south of the Pasig river.

The plan is for the maintenance of two wreckers to remove any vehicle obstructing traffic. The board was asked to appropriate funds for the purchase of the wreckers.

J. EDGAR HOOVER, director of the FBI.

ell spent.

Hoover made many chan-
es in FBI methods of fer-
ting out crime. But he is
oudest of something much
ore intangible than John
illinger and other notor-
us criminals he hunted
wn. This was the spirit of
tegrity and independence
brought to the FBI —
mething unique in politi-
lly-minded Washington.

In these later days no po-
ician dares to try to put
political tinge on the FBI
yroll or the agency's pro-
dures. The esteem enfold-
g it was evidenced a few

2 SSS officials promoted

Two top SSS officials were appointed to managerial positions in the Social Security System the other day in line with SSS management's desire to further strengthen and fully utilize its personnel.

SSS Administrator Rene Espina announced the appointment of Bienvenido E. Somera as manager of the field services department and Mrs. Evangelina H. Lacson as head of the production department. Somera took over the post left vacant by Ananias Garcia who retired last April.

Somera and Mrs. Lacson both pioneer officials in the System, having been employed when the System was established in 1955. Starting from the ranks, the two SSS oldtimers were sent by the System to the United States and other European countries in 1960 to study and observe social security trends abroad.

Espina said the latest promotions he made were based on seniority, merit and efficiency. He said he will continue his endeavor to raise employe morale at the SSS by giving promotions to those who have earned them by their dedication and performance.

Somera vowed in his conference with his 50-man staff today to "give more autonomy to SSS regional offices." The SSS has established 10 branch offices in key cities throughout the country to cater to provincial claimants.

Mrs. Lacson said that the increase in social security membership will be her first official act as the new manager of the production department.

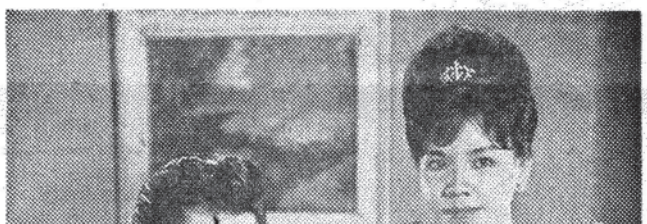
It will be noted that out of the country's 2 million labor force in private enterprise, only a little over a half million are SSS members.

In her new assignment, Mrs. Lacson pledged to give "more teeth to the Social Security Law particularly with respect to its compulsory coverage provision."

"In order to better serve the growing needs of our 600,000-odd SSS member-workers," Somera stressed, "we will propose and recommend the establishment of more regional branches in big provinces and major cities."

Time-Life man named

Juan V. Saez, Malacañang reporter of The Manila Times, took over the other day as Time-Life man in the Philippines. He replaced Guillermo Santos who l e f t f o r



Korean embassy moves to Makati

The Korean embassy announced yesterday that its chancery is now located at the Rufino building, 123 Ayala ave., Makati, Rizal.

The transfer, however, has not affected the office hours of the embassy. The embassy is open from 7:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., Monday to Friday.

The new telephone and room numbers are:

Office of the ambassador—Rm. 204-206. Tel. 8-75-93

Counselor and economic section—Rm. 207. Tel. 8-59-13

Consul and information section—Rm. 208, Tel. 8-59-97

Military attache—Rm. 202, tel. no. 8-58-59

Third secretary and visas—Rm. 201, Tel. no. 8-57-17

Communication attache—Rm. 203, Tel. no. 8-57-42.

single, has been with the *Saez* Manila Times for the last 10 years. He was the first Filipino associate Nieman fellow at Harvard University.

Widely travelled, he has been around the Philippines, other parts of Asia, the United States, and Europe.

He was a member of the National Press Club of the Philippines press delegation which toured the Soviet Union last year upon invitation of the Union of Soviet Journalists.

He is a member of the Harvard Club of the Philippines. He has been NPC director twice.

Credit mention

The picture of the jeepney accident which appeared in yesterday's issue of the Manila Times was taken by Joseph L. Go, a student of the De la Salle College.

"MISS AND MR." INDEPENDENCE

Reynaldo Arrieta, son of Mr. and Mrs. Homor Arrieta; and Marivic Tamayo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vivencio Tamayo, have been selected "Miss and Mr." Philippine Independence for 1962 to reign at the "Independence Holiday" tonight, Monday at the Villa Angelina's on Gilmore ave., QC. Reynaldo and Marivic are student leaders from the FEU and UE, respectively.

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ver, took over were drunk-
rds, ex-convicts, politicians,
riends of politicians and po-
tical hacks.

The agency was a dump-
ig ground for political pat-
onage. Its effectiveness as
crime investigating agen-
y was minus zero.

But Hoover cleaned house
1 two swoops.

First he fired the ex-con-
icts. Then the drunks. And
e made life so miserable
or the political appointees
hat some quit. Others were
ooted out.

He then laid down ground

bergh Jr., kidnaping and
rise of the John Dillinger

directed sabotage.

Eight would-be Nazi sab-
oteurs landed by German
submarines were captured
before they could cause ha-
voc with explosives they had
brought along. Six of the
men were electrocuted, the
others imprisoned.

Hoover not only directed
the roundup but served with
then Atty. Gen. Francis Bid-
dle in prosecuting the Ger-
mans before a military com-
mission.

The FBI director's next
campaign, and the one he
still prosecutes most vigor-
ously today, was against the
"Red Fascist" menace, bet-
ter known as Communism.
In addition he is an arch
foe of juvenile delinquency
and organized crime. In a
recent speech at which he
received another of many de-
corations, Hoover said:

"A tidal wave of lawless
tyranny is now surging from
the criminal and subversive
underworlds. Our national
conscience, our heritage of
freedom, the entire cause of

Communism are at the top
of his slate.

He has an operating bud-
get of about $125 million
a year. Even economy-mind-
ed congressmen agree it is

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Lions officers off June 12

Philippine Lions, headed by Antonio Quirino, gov-ernor of District 301-A, and

Quirino

Rojas

Governor-elect Paquito Ro-jas of District 301-B will leave tomorrow, together with the Philippine dele-gates to the International Lions Convention in Nice, France June 20-25.

Quirino, outgoing gov-ernor of District 301-A, Lions International, chair-man of the State Council and the Philippine nominee and sole candidate for di-rector of Lions Interna-tional for Southeast Asian (Orient) Lions Clubs, will be accompanied by his wife, Mrs. Aleli Guzman Quiri-no. After the convention, they plan to tour the US and attend the first inter-national board meeting of Lions International in Chi-cago.

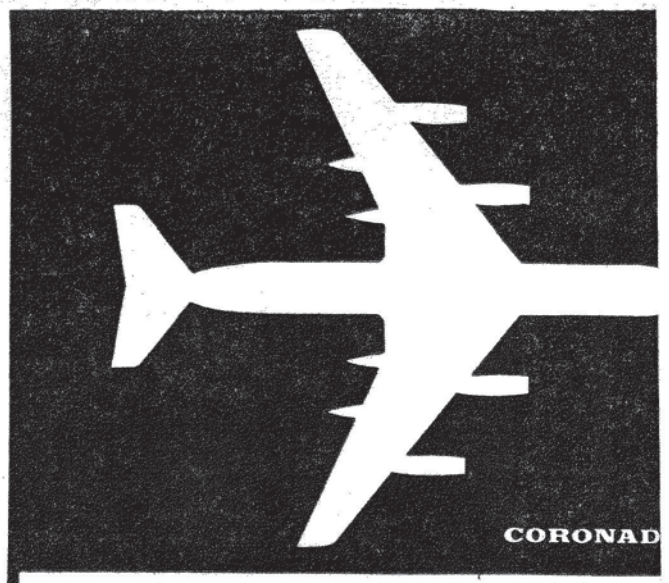
Rojas will attend the School for governors-elect to be held June 16-19, and the international conven-tion.

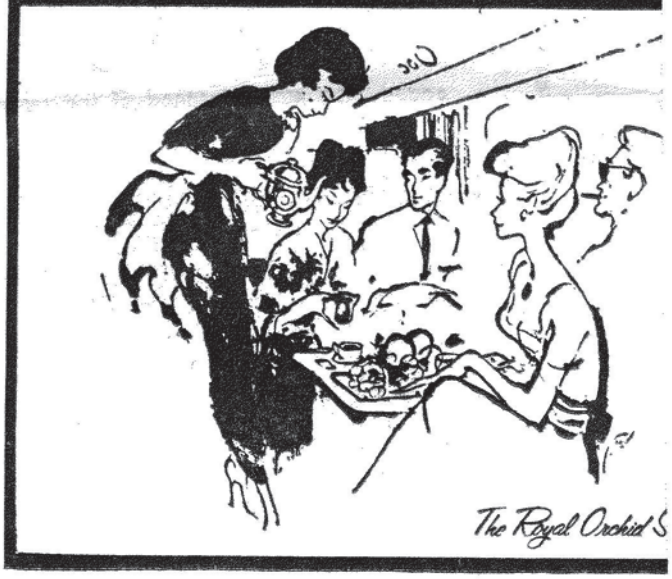
Pakistan donates books

The Muslim Association of the Philippines received books donated by the gov-ernment of Pakistan recent-ly. The donation, consisting of 144 volumes, will form the nucleus of the Islamic library of the association.

At the turn-over rites, the Pakistan ambassador to the Philippines, Dr. Ab-dul Motaleb Malik, stressed the close ties between his people and the Filipino Muslims.

Congressman Salipada Pendatun, in behalf of the Muslim Association of the Philippines, thanked the Pakistan government for the donation.





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The Imperial Hotel
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Kowloon Book Shop
64 Nathan Road

Peninsula Hotel
Salisbury Road
Kowloon

Harvey Liang
Hongkong Representative
No. 1 Humphrey's Avenue, 1st Flr.

The Weekly Women's Magazine

is also available at the Kowloon Book Shop

Inmune a la Política

Al Cumplir 39 Años Como Director del FBI, Hoover Conserv

Por George J. Marder

WASHINGTON, junio 12. (PUI) — J. Edgar Hoover, director del Negociado Federal de Investigaciones disfruta de una distinción que ni aun el presidente Kennedy puede reclamar.

Hoover es completamente inmune a las cuestiones políticas.

Ningún político inteligente se atrevería atacarlo abiertamente. Tal vez lo critiquen, pero en forma moderada. La situación no tiene su origen en el temor, sino en la admiración que sienten por un hombre cuyos servicios e integridad le han ganado un nicho muy especial en el Salón de la Fama de la nación.

Recientemente Hoover celebró su trigésimonoveno año como jefe de la agencia policiaca número 1 de la nación norteamericana. Hoover celebró recientemente su aniversario en una forma tranquila y trabajando como de costumbre en su oficina en el Departamento de Justicia.

Pero en el Capitolio ocurrió algo muy diferente. Los congresistas aprovecharon la ocasión para rendirle honores al abogado y criminalista de 67 años de edad.

El presidente Kennedy y su hermano menor, el Procurador General, expresaron sus esperanzas de que Hoover continúe ocupando su puesto en el Negociado Federal de Investigaciones por mucho tiempo.

En las nóminas del Negociado había un gran número de alcohólicos, personas con récords penales, políticos y amigos de políticos cuando Hoover, entonces un abogado de corta edad, se hizo cargo de la dirección del mismo.

La agencia estaba inundada de políticos. Su efectividad como agencia dedicada a la investigación del crimen era de menos cero.

Pero Hoover limpió la casa en dos operaciones.

Primero dejó cesantes a todas las personas con récord criminal. Dsepués le hizo imposible la vida a las personas que ocupaban puestos debido a nombramientos políticos. Muchos renunciaron y otros fueron despedidos.

Después, Hoover estableció la primera regla básica — eliminó los nombramientos políticos en el Negociado Federal de Investigaciones.

Hoover se unió a la agencia, entonces conocida como Negociado de Investigaciones, en 1917. Después de cinco años fue nombrado director auxiliar de la agencia. En 1924, como resultado de una investigación, el célebre detective William J. Burns, quien entonces era el director de la agencia, se vio obligado a presentar su renuncia. Hoover fue nombrado director interino mientras el entonces procurador general Harlan Fiske Stone "buscaba el mejor candidato para llenar la vacante".

Edgar Hoover

director de la agencia. Su nombre: J. Edgar Hoover, quien entonces tenía 29 años de edad. La ocasión marcó el comienzo de una nueva era en la lucha contra el crimen organizado.

En la época en que fue nombrado director, sus agentes tenían que hacer uso de la transportación pública para trasladarse de un lugar a otro. No tenían armas de fuego ni el derecho para realizar arrestos. El Negociado no contaba con ningún equipo científico para realizar investigaciones.

La reacción del público por el secuestro de Charles A. Lindbergh Jr., y el ascenso de la pandilla de John Dillinger ayudó a cambiar el panorama para el Negociado. Una vez el público se percató de la necesidad de concederle más poderes al Negociado, Hoover y el entonces Procurador General Homer S. Cummings, no tuvieron problema alguno en ganar la aprobación congresional.

Hoover recibió una asignación de dinero suficiente para adquirir el mejor laboratorio criminal, las mejores armas, automóviles para sus agentes. En 1934, el Congreso le ofreció las leyes anticriminales que ayudaron grandemente a aplastar las gangas de criminales que se extendían por todo el país.

No pasó mucho tiempo sin que Hoover eliminara por completo a la pandilla de Dillinger, "Ametralladora" Kelly, la familia Barkers, "Niño Bonito" Floyd y Frank Nash. Entonces procedió a la eliminación del pandillero Al-

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a Respeto de Ambos Partidos

pio Hoover dirigió el grupo de agentes federales que finalmente lo arrestó en un apartamiento de la ciudad de Chicago.

La próxima ofensiva de Hoover fue dirigida contra los ladrones de joyas y bonos y a la trata de blancas.

Su agencia se encontraba en estado de guerra mucho antes de que diera comienzo la Segunda Guerra Mundial. La efectividad de sus preparativos quedó comprobada más tarde por el hecho de que durante los años de la guerra no ocurrió en el país ningún actó de sabotaje dirigido por extranjeros.

Ocho saboteadores nazis que desembarcaron en submarinos alemanes fueron capturados por agentes del Negociado Federal de Investigaciones antes de que pudieran crear una serie de desastres con las cargas explosivas que traían consigo. Seis de los ocho hombres fueron ejecutados en la silla eléctrica, los otros fueron sentenciados a cumplir largas condenas de prisión.

Hoover no tan sólo dirigió el arresto de los saboteadores nazis, sino que también ayudó al entonces procurador general Francis Biddle en el juicio que se celebró ante una Comisión Militar.

La próxima campaña que llevó a cabo el director del Negociado, una que todavía continúa hoy con el mismo vigor, fue contra la amenaza del "facismo rojo", mejor conocido como comunismo. Además, Hoover es un archienemigo de la delincuencia juvenil y el crimen organizado. Durante un discurso que pronunció recientemente cuando recibió otra de las numerosas condecoraciones que ya posee, Hoover dijo:

"Una ola enorme de tiranía ilegal está surgiendo en el bajo mundo criminal y subversivo. Nuestra conciencia nacional, nuestra herencia de libertad, toda la causa de la decencia, están siendo sometidas a una dura prueba por estos peligrosos enemigos."

En otro discurso típico de Hoover, dijo: "No existe una persona más despreciable en todo el mundo que un policía deshonesto". Sobre los crímenes en que la violencia está envuelta, Hoover favorece un trato igual para las personas adultas y los adolescentes. "No veo ninguna diferencia", dijo Hoover, "entre un muchacho de 17 años que consciente de sus actos, roba, ultraja o comete algún asesinato y una persona de mayor edad que comete los mismos crímenes antes expresados. Me siento disgustado ante el sentimentalismo de personas desorientadas que desean proteger y excusar a los pandilleros quinceañeros."

Hasta el presente, todo parece indicar que los largos años de servicio que ha prestado Hoover al Gobierno no terminarán en un futuro cercano. Una de las primeras cosas que hizo el presidente Kennedy cuando prestó juramento, fue pedirle a Hoover que permaneciera en su puesto como director del Negociado. Los políticos de ambos partidos están muy agradecidos por el trabajo rendido por Hoover. Para ellos, Hoover ha hecho que la abreviatura FBI no solamente signifique Negociado Federal de Investigaciones, sino que además signifiquen Negociado Federal de Integridad.

Viajes, Orientación, Etc.

Preparan Programa Verano Para Jóvenes Boricuas NY

Por Jerónimo Berenguer

NUEVA YORK, junio 12 (PUI) — Un programa de verano que comprende jiras, viajes al campo, vacaciones en campamentos y asesoramiento vocacional para la juventud boricua en esta ciudad fue anunciado hoy por la recién fundada entidad Servicios Sociales Puertorriqueños

East Harlem ,en Manhattan; de los sectores de Mott Haven, Longwood y Morrisania, en el Bronx, y de Long Island City, Queens.

Como un suplemento el programa de jiras y paseos, la PRIS financiará unas 20 becas para asistir a campamentos operados por distintas entidades

División de Migración

Averiguará Cuántos Boricuas Asisten Escuela Superior NY

Por Jerónimo Berenguer

NUEVA YORK, junio 12 (PUI) — La División de Migración del Gobierno de Puerto Rico se propone realizar un estudio para determinar si es o no cierta la aseveración de que muy pocos niños de origen boricua están asistiendo a las escuelas superiores de la ciudad, según se informó esta tarde.

En relación con dicho estudio estuvireon conversando hoy el señor Eugenio Calderón, puertorriqueño, que actúa como asistente de los comisionados de la ciudad, y el doctor Leonard Covello, consultor en asuntos educativos de la División de Migración de Puerto Rico.

Se indicó que el estudio será realizado por la División a base de las estadísticas que le suministrara la Junta de Educación. Actualmente asisten a las 86 escuelas superiores académicas y vocacionales de esta urbe un total de 232,947 alumnos blancos norteamericanos, de la raza de color y puertorriqueños.

El propósito del estudio es determinar el número exacto de alumnos de origen boricua que se [illegible] graduar en junio en las distintas áreas de la escuela superior, que comprenden los cursos académicos, comercial, general, enfermería y técnicos. En esa forma se podrá saber si es verdad que muy pocos niños puertorriqueños asisten a las escuelas superiores.

El estudio se realizará como resultado de las numerosas querellas planteadas por entidades y organizaciones boricuas de esta ciudad en el sentido de que es muy reducido el número de graduandos puertorriqueños en las escuelas superiores de la ciudad.

También se tratará de establecer si es o no cierta la acusación que hacen muchas madres continentales en el sentido de que los padres boricuas de esta ciudad no se ocupan de enviar a sus hijos a las escuelas superiores.

Sobre el escaso número de niños boricuas que asisten a dichas escuelas se habló extensamente en la Primera Conferencia Puertorriqueña sobre Educación, celebrada el mes pasado, en esta urbe, donde se dijo que si los puertorriqueños deseaban competir con éxito en el mercado de empleos de la nación tendrían que adiestrarse y educarse mejor, asistiendo a las escuelas superiores académicas y vocacionales.

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La PRISS con oficinas en el Hotel Commodore, es una organización filantrópica dedicada a ayudar al bienestar de la comunidad puertorriqueña y a mejorar su condición social y económica tanto en la ciudad como en el estado.

El anuncio del programa fue hecho por Ralph W. Whelan, ex-comisionado municipal de servicios juveniles, que actúa como presidente de la junta de la entidad: Juan Sánchez, miembro de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos, que sirve como presidente, y Nicholas D. Biddle y William J. Vanden Heuvel, del comité de rescate internacional, quienes idearon la formación del grupo.

Según dijo Sánchez, los propósitos para los cuales se fundó la organización son los siguientes:

1. Estudiar las condiciones sociales y económicas que afectan a los puertorriqueños; 2. Ofrecer ayuda social y económica a los puertorriqueños; 3. Ofrecer becas y otros medios para ayudar a los puertorriqueños a obtener máxima ventaja de las oportunidades para su mejoramiento propio.

4. Combatir la delincuencia juvenil por medio de ayuda financiera para la asistencia a campamentos de verano y otras actividades recreativas, y 5. Cooperar con las agencias públicas y privadas en la ciudad y el Estado para que se lleve a cabo un programa efectivo.

Los jovencitos que se beneficiarán del programa serán escogidos de los sectores de Fort Greene, Brownsville y Williamsburg, de Brooklyn; del lado Bajo Este, Washington Heights e

Alega Intrusión Por Naves de EU

TOKIO, junio 12 (PUI) — China Comunista acusó a un barco norteamericano de intrusión en sus aguas territoriales y lo a conocer su "seria advertencia" número 26 a los Estados Unidos. El anuncio fue publicado por la agencia de informaciones "Nueva China".

La radio no identificó la nave, ni dijo cuando tuvo lugar la "intrusión" a que se refería. Dijo que el buque norteamericano entró dos veces en aguas territoriales chinas al este del puerto de Pengtan, en la provincia de Fukien.

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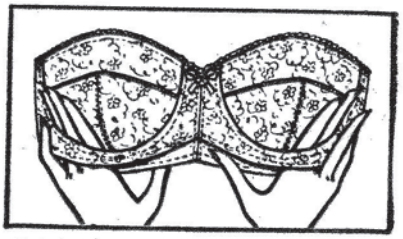

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*maidenform

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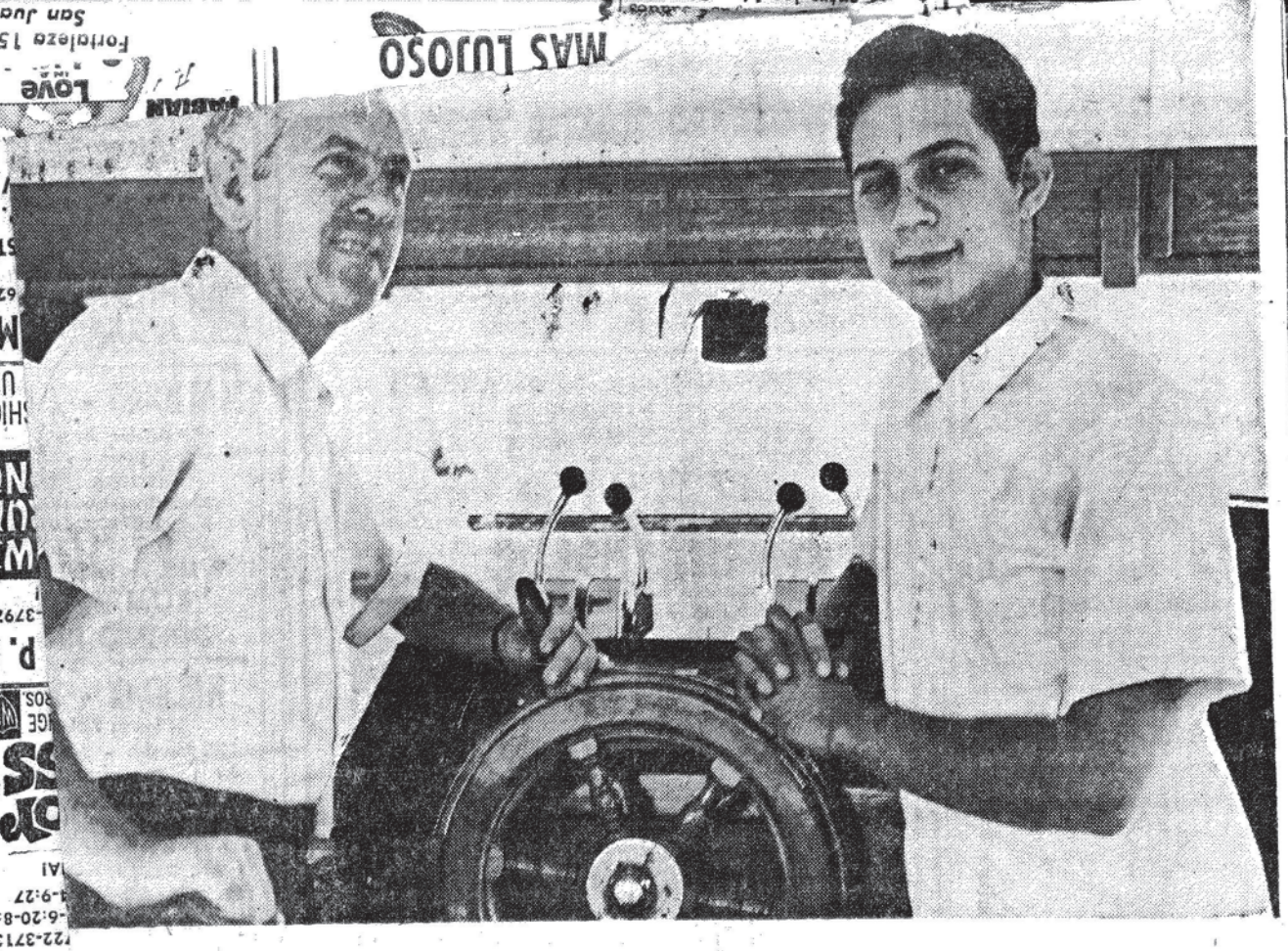
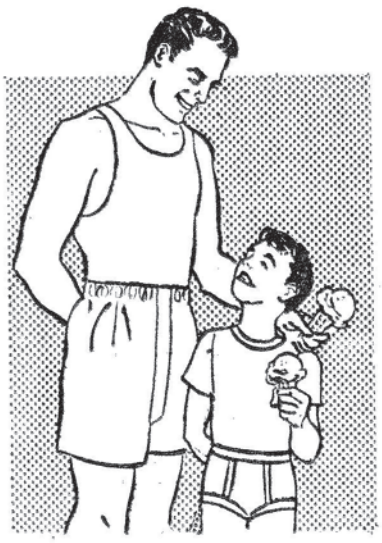


AQUÍ ESTAMOS PAPÁ Y YO EN EL YATE —
Las elegantes y cómodas camisas son

FRUIT OF THE LOOM

uevas camisas sport, de vestir aters Fruit of the Loom son das con todos los detalles de , terminación y con la garantía cional de la famosa ropa inte- a misma marca. **No encontrará calidad . . . más elegancia en** variedad de colores y estilos, es tipos de cuello – **no importa el precio. Las nuevas camisas sport y de vestir Fruit of the Loom son sanforized o sanforized plus. Wash'n Wear, 100% algodón peinado, los sweaters son 100% nilón, orlón, o ban-lon y Wash'n Wear. ¿Por qué pagar más? No encontrará mejor calidad, por ningún precio.**



Todas las camisas $3.00 y $4.00

Fruit of the Loom ofrece también una línea completa en ropa interior de hombres, niños y bebés: camisetas, pantaloncillos, briefs y tee shirts. Esta garantizada incondicionalmente por los miles de hombres y niños que la usan — más que ninguna otra marca.

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CAMISAS Y ROPA INTERIOR GARANTIZADA

THIS IS AN ADULT PICTURE!
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COLUMBIA PICTURES presents CHARLES K. FELDMAN'S
WALK ON THE WILD SIDE
a new kind of love-story!

STARRING
LAURENCE HARVEY · CAPUCINE
JANE FONDA · ANNE BAXTER
BARBARA STANWYCK
as "JO"
with JOANNA MOORE Screenplay by JOHN FANTE & EDMUND MORRIS
Produced by CHARLES K. FELDMAN Directed by EDWARD DMYTRYK

• Sólo Falta Un Día!
MUSIC HALL
• MAÑANA JUEVES!

Junta Directores

Revisa Planes Construcción Nueva Cervecería

La Junta de Directores de la Compañía Cervecera de Puerto Rico, Inc., celebró en la mañana de ayer una reunión en las oficinas de la IBEC en San Juan, en la cual se revisaron cuidadosamente los planes de la nueva cervecería que se establecerá en Carolina. Esta corporación se dedicará a la producción de la conocida cerveza holandesa Amstel para distribución en el mercado local.

La construcción de la nueva cervecería se iniciará próximamente en un predio de 20 cuerdas en las inmediaciones de la nueva Avenida Expreso que une al Aeropuerto Internacional y la carretera 65 de Infantería. La promoción de la nueva cervecería es un proyecto conjunto de la Amstel Breweries de Amsterdam y la IBEC Realty Company, Inc., de Puerto Rico.

La Cervecería Amstel fue fundada en Amsterdam, Holanda en 1870. Actualmente posee sucursales en Paramaribo, Surinam desde 1955 y en Willemstad, Curazao desde 1959. También tiene cervecerías establecidas en Amman, Jordania y en Beirut, Líbano.

En la reunión de la Junta estaban presentes los señores Luis Lázaro García, presidente; Richard C. Godfrey, Vicepresidente; Andries Miedema, Vicepresidente; Lino J., Secretario; Jorge Bird, Matthew J. Hall y Harold Toppel.

Miembros de la Junta de Directores de la Compañía Cervecera de planos para la nueva cervecería en Puerto Rico que elaborará la ce local. Sentados, de izquierda a derecha, Harold Toppel, Jorge Bird (mismo orden): Matthew J. Hall, Richard C. God frey, Luis Lázaro C y Lino Saldaña.

Los miembros de la Junta ausentes de la reunión incluyen a Reinhard Van Marwijk Kooij y Egbert J. Egberts, de Holanda; y Rafael Carrión, hijo y Guillermo Rodríguez quienes se encuen-

Depto. Trabajo Reglamentará E

El Departamento del Trabajo ha quedado legalmente facultado para supervisar y reglamentar las condiciones de trabajo de los empleados de cines, teatros y otros sitios destinados a espectáculos públicos, según el Proyecto del Senado 380 firmado ayer por el Gobernador interino, señor Roberto Sánchez Vilella.

Dicho proyecto enmienda al efecto la Sección 4 (a) de la Ley 112 de 5 de mayo de 1939, según ha sido anteriormente enmendada. Esta Ley determina los deberes y funciones del Secretario del Trabajo en la

MATIENZO • Teléfonos 723-3887 722-3755 • Tandas Corridas • HOY 2:00 P. M.
★ ★ ★ ★
• SIGUE TRIUNFANDO EN SU
3ra. SEMANA TRIUNFAL!
ACLAMADA HASTA HOY POR MAS DE 20,000 PERSONAS, POR LA ACTUACION DE SUS ARTISTAS — MUSICA Y PAISAJES QUE NOS MUESTRAN UN PUERTO RICO ALEGRE Y OPTIMISTA...!
• VEA EN SU FIN DE SEMANA!
• LA PRIMERA PELICULA FILMADA
EN COLORES
en PUERTO RICO!
• Estrellas •
Ma. ANTONIETA PONS

14 Hits Musicales en la voz de
ELVIS PRESLEY
en el Paraíso de la canción!
BLUE HAWAII

Holandesa

Puerto Rico, Inc., revisan los
rveza Amstel para distribución
y Andries Miedema. De pie
arcía, presidente de la Junta;

an por Sur América en una
isión de la Alianza para el Pro-
reso.

mpleos en Cine

revención de accidentes en las
ndustrias.

Los lugares destinados a es-
ectáculos públicos no fueron
ncluídos por la Ley entre los
itios donde las condiciones de
rabajo debían ser supervisadas
reglamentadas, a los efectos
e velar por la seguridad de
os empleados, pero esto se ha-
e ahora con la enmienda apro-
ada a dicha Ley.

WAPA-TV

Canal 4

Miércoles, 13 de junio

11:45—Industry On Parade
12:00—Telefiesta de la Tarde
1:30—Novela de Pueblo
2:00—Show del Hogar
2:45—Matinée WAPA
4:30—Rancho WAPA
5:30—Show de Pumarejo
6:30—Ronda Social
6:40—Deportivas WAPA-TV
6:45—Texaco Informa
7:00—Una Hora Contigo
8:00—David Niven Show
8:30—Cine en su Casa
10:00—Noticiero de las 10:00
10:15—Cine en su Casa

Sobre Velocidad y Potencia

Industria Automovilística Desecha Acuerdo Vigente

DETROIT, junio 12. (PUI) — La industria automovilística norteamericana desechó anoche un acuerdo vigente desde hace cinco años por el cual las compañías se comprometían a abstenerse de insistir en la velocidad y potencia de sus coches como medio de promover ventas.

A pesar de la presión del Congreso, la Ford Motor Company dio el primer paso al anunciar que se retiraba del acuerdo porque, según dijo, había sido violado tantas veces que ya no tenía sentido.

Luego la Chrysler Corporation declaró que en vista del anuncio de la Ford considera inoperante el acuerdo.

Studebaker y General Motors manifestaron que están estudiando la situación creada. Sin embargo un ejecutivo de Studebaker dijo el mes pasado que su firma aumentaría la potencia de sus coches a la par con los otros fabricantes.

Espectáculos

INTERNATIONAL Drive-In Theatre

El Unico Asfaltado en Puerto Rico. 7:15 y 9:15 P. M. $1.50 por carro.
Carretera Militar, Km. 14
BAYAMON

Spanish program: Variedades de Medianoche — Tin Tan, Mapita Cortés, La Danza de los Deseos — Lola Flores, José Suárez. Noticiero.

Teatro CORCELLES

Gran doble especial: Heroes Die Young (Los Héroes Mueren Jóvenes) — Scott Borland. Go Naked in the World (Desnuda por el Mundo) — Technicolor y Cinemascope — Gina Lollobrigida, Ernest Borgnine. Noche: 7:30 P. M.

Cartelera Pto. Nuevo

MARTI: Trabajo Redentor (Call a Messenger) — Víctor Jory, Larry Buster. La Princesa y el Jeque (Flame of Araby) — Maureen O'Hara, Jeff Chandler. 7:30 P. M.
KRESTO DENIA: La Máquina del Amor (The Honeymoon Machine) — Paula Prentis, Steve MacQueen. Una Luz en el Bosque (The Light in the Forest) — Carol Lynley, Fess Parker. 7:30 P. M.
AZTECA: El Crimen del Mono (Case of the Red Monkey) — Richard Conte, Rona Anderson. El Rifle de Oro (The Tall Stranger) — Joel McCrea, Virginia Mayo. 3:00 y 7:30.

Teatro ISARESA

CAPARRA TERRACE
Bloque JW-1
Aire Acondicionado. Estacionamiento Gratis.

Estreno de la sensacional obra de John Scott Fitzgerald: "Tender is the Night" — Jennifer Jones, Joan Fontaine, Jayson Robards, Tom y Jerry, Revista Metro. 7:30 P. M.

Cartelera OLLER Bayamón

OLLER: A petición general: Fray Escoba — René Muñoz. Las Rosas del Milagro — Jorge Martínez. Mat. 3:30. Noche 8:00 P. M.
CARMEN: Homicidio Oculto — con Grifith Jones. La Calle de las Tinieblas — Robert Keys. Mat. 3:30. Noche 8:00 P. M.

Teatro ROOSEVELT

TEL. 767-0142. URB. ROOSEVELT

Doble grandioso: G. I. Blues (Café Europa) — Elvis Presley, Juliet Prowse. Technicolor. It Started in Naples (Bahía de los Ensueños) — Sophia Loren (la mejor actriz del año), Clark Gable. Technicolor. Extra: Cine Revista Viguié. Mat. 2:00. Noche 7:30 P. M.

● UN DRAMA PASIONAL!

● Y PARA REIR... Y BUENAS CHAMACAS...!
● TIN TAN
● KITTY DE HOYOS
● SONIA FURIO
en la divertida comedia
"CAMPEON CICLISTA"
●
New BROADWAY
● MAÑANA JUEVES!

TEATROS COBIAN
Espectáculos Para
● HOY MIERCOLES ●

PUERTO RICO
● Pda. 21 — Santurce ●
● Aire Acondicionado ●
● Teléfono: 724-3337 ●
Grandiosa Inauguración
HOY - NOCHE - 8 P.M.

LOS CUATRO JINETES DEL APOCALIPSIS
("4 HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE")
en CINEMASCOPE y METROCOLOR MGM

METROPOLITAN
Tels.: 724 2329 - 722-1692
2 TANDAS - 3 - 8:30
● ULTIMOS 8 DIAS!

PARAMOUNT
● Tels.: 724-3512 y 722-3713 ●
● Tandas: 1:45-3:54-6:20-8:53
Pel.: 1:45-4:14-6:44-9:27
● ULTIMO DIA!

SPLENDOR in the GRASS
WRITTEN BY WILLIAM INGE
TECHNICOLOR® WARNER BROS.

MUSIC HALL - 2 P. M.
Tels. 724-3478 - 722-3797
● ULTIMO DIA!

RODGERS & HAMMERSTEIN'S FLOWER DRUM SONG
A Universal-International Picture
STARRING NANCY KWAN · JAMES SHIGETA
JUANITA HALL.....and MIYOSHI UMEKI

LORRAINE - 12 M.
Tels. 722-2933 - 722-1625
● Kirk Douglas
MAN WITHOUT A STAR
● Y A LAS 10:00 P. M.

INAUGURACION

ADALBERTO RODRIGUEZ — Machuchal —
ALICIA MOREDA — VELDA GONZALEZ
RAFAEL E. SALDAÑA — LILLIAN HORTS
ORLANDO RODRIGUEZ — JULIO ROBERS

"ROMANCE en PUERTO RICO"

● Música del Aplaudido Maestro RAFAEL HERNANDEZ ● Una Super Película de Puerto Rico Films Productions ● Distribuída por PELIMEX

WKAQ RADIO EL MUNDO

presenta

'TAGUARY'

El Dios blanco, de las amazonas... Aventuras vividas en ese mundo irreal erizado de peligros, donde la vida del hombre no vale nada... donde la muerte acecha agazapada dispuesta a no perdonar nunca!

Protagonizada por: **FERNANDO ROBLES**

Secundado por: **JUAN CARLOS SANTACRUZ**
M. ALFONSO RODRIGUEZ
VICENTE VAZQUEZ

Dirige: RICARDO PALMEROLA
Música y efectos de: IVAN GODERICH
Narra: Benjamín Morales

Escuche "TAGUARY", a las 5:00 P. M.
a las 5:00 P. M.
Mañana, todos los lunes, martes y jueves

WKAQ RADIO EL MUNDO.

HAL WALLIS PRODUCTION TECHNICOLOR® AND PANAVISION®
JOAN BLACKMAN · ANGELA LANSBURY
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"EL JAGUAR DEL AMAZONAS"

Tandas:
12:00-2:13-4:26-6:39-8:52
MAÑANA JUEVES
"EL ESTIGMA DEL ARROYO"

MIERCOLES Y JUEVES
NOCHE COLEGIAL
Baile Twist cómodamente en slacks en el
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Diversión y entretenimiento
Bebidas 75¢ todas
Baile con la música de
ROY SENTIF y sus KANDYMEN TWISTERS
KANDY KLUB
Calle Fortaleza 107, San Juan
Después de la 1:00 A. M.
"No Minimum". "No Cover".

DEL TEATRO

Cobian's

PUERTO RICO THEATER

Pda. 21 - Ponce de León - Santurce, P. R.

- Pantalla Panorámica
- Asientos Reclinables
- Lujosa Decoración
- Sonido Transistorizado
- Equipo de proyección moderno
- La Marquesina más Grande

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER presenta Una Producción de JULIAN BLAUSTEIN

LOS CUATRO JINETES DEL APOCALIPSIS

("4 HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE")

Dirigida por VINCENTE MINNELLI

¡La inolvidable novela escrita por Blasco Ibáñez transporta a Ud. de las pampas argentinas a los bulevares de París, narrando la historia de Julio, amante de las fuertes emociones y las mujeres hermosas; de Margarita, que trató de dividir su amor, y de Marcelo, que huyó de una guerra para caer en otra! ¡También habla de Madariaga, quien construyó un paraíso, y de Karl, que lo destruyó; de Etienne, que conocía el alma humana .... y de Chi-Chí, que creía en la bondad del hombre! De Elena, orgullosa y soberbia, y de Luisa, humilde en su dolor. ¡Habla asimismo de Heinrich, ebrio del poder que desencadenó a los "cuatro jinetes" en un mundo impotente!

estrellas GLENN FORD · INGRID THULIN · CHARLES BOYER

costrellas LEE J. COBB · PAUL HENREID · PAUL LUKAS · YVETTE MIMIEUX

KARL BOEHM · Argumento cinematográfico de ROBERT ARDREY y JOHN GAY · Basado en la novela escrita por VICENTE BLASCO IBAÑEZ

en CINEMASCOPE y METROCOLOR

Tandas Corridas Desde 2 P. M.

Y SIMULTANEAMENTE EN LOS DOS TEATROS

• FOX-DELICIAS PONCE - Junio 14

• ALCAZAR Caguas

• PREVIEW •

• UNA DELICIOSA COMEDIA PARA LA JUVENTUD SEDIENTA DE AMOR...!

Paramount presents TOMMY SANDS FABIAN

JUROW SHEPHERD Production

co-starring TOBY MICHAELS · EDWARD ANDREWS · JOHN McGIVER

also starring JAN STERLING

Screenplay by Jack Sher · Directed by Jack Sher

Produced by Martin Jurow and Richard Shepherd

TECHNICOLOR and PANAVISION

ESCONDITE DE AMOR

The Pied Piper of HAMELIN

eastman colour

Van JOHNSON

Claude RAINS · Lori NELSON

TEATRO AMBASSADOR

estreno

MAÑANA!

HOY RIVIERA HOY

Matinée 2:30 - Noche 7:30

Domingo Tandas Corridas 12:30

"SECRET PARTNER"

Y

"WOMAN POSSESED"

Loíza 1504 - Tel. 722-0310

Mercantil Theatre

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MATIENZO - 2 P. M.

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• 2da. GLORIOSA SEMANA! LA PRIMERA PELICULA FILMADA EN COLORES EN PUERTO RICO!

• TORITO

• Ma. Antonieta PONS

"ROMANCE EN PUERTO RICO"

HOLIDAY - 12 M.

Teléfono: 724-9143

Kirk Douglas - Jean Simmons

"ESPARTACO"

NEW BROADWAY 2:00 P.M.

Tels. 723-3319 - 722-3704

• DAMAS Y NIÑOS 20¢

"LA MASCARA DE LA MUERTE"

"CUATRO CURVAS PELIGROSAS"

RIALTO - 12:00 M.

• Teléfono: 722-4514 •

"VENGEANCE VALLEY"

"MISTER TOPAZE"

TEATRO GRAND

• Teléfono: 722-3923 •

"GOLD OF THE 7 SAINTS"

"SUNRISE IN CAMPOBELLO"

PARADISE — 12 M.

• Teléfono: 766-4613 •

"THE HUSLER" y "MARDI GRAS"

MODELO - 2:00 P. M.

"COME SEPTEMBER"

"REO SIN CULPA"

SUPER DRIVE-IN 7:0 9:0

• Teléfono: 766-5354 •

• Función Benéfica •

• Pat Boone

"BERNARDINE"

• Robert Wagner

• Joan Collins

"STOPOVER TOKYO"

FOX-DELICIAS - Ponc

Leslie Caron en "GIGI"

HE NATION

He Took Politics Out Of The FBI

By GEORGE J. MARDER

WASHINGTON (UPI) —FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover enjoys distinction even President dent Kennedy can't claim.

He is immune from political sniping.

No politician in his right mind will attack him openly. They might criticize, but their words are tempered. This is not from fear but from admiration, perhaps grudging at times, for a man whose service and integrity have carved him a special niche in the nation's hall of fame.

HOOVER RECENTLY entered his 39th year as head of the country's No. 1 police agency. He celebrated the anniversary without fanfare and working as usual in his Justice Department office.

But it was a different story at the Capitol. There, congressman after congressman marked the occasion with flowing tributes to the 67-year-old lawyer and crime specialist.

The President also took note of the date. So did his younger brother Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy who said he hopes Hoover will still be with the FBI long after he—Robert—leaves the cabinet.

On the FBI payroll when Hoover, then a young lawyer, took over were drunkards, ex-convicts, politicians, friends of politicians and political hacks.

THE AGENCY was a dumping ground for political patronage. Its effectiveness as a crime investigating agency was minus zero.

But Hoover cleaned house in two swoops.

First he fired the ex-convicts. Then the drunks. And he made life so miserable for the political appointees that some quit. Others were booted out.

He then laid down ground rule No. 1—No political appointments to the FBI. It was not going to be a depository for patronage from either party.

Changes came swiftly. But it took years to wipe out the agency's bad reputation and build up a new one.

HOOVER JOINED the FBI—then known as the Bureau of Investigation—in 1917. Within five years he rose to assistant director. In 1924 a shakeup of the corruption-ridden agency forced the resignation of Director William J. Burns, the famed detective. Hoover was named acting director while then Atty. Gen. Harlan Fiske Stone searched for "the best available man."

Seven months later Stone called in the hard-driving Hoover to his office and said he had found the man—29-year-old John Edgar Hoover. This marked the turning point in federal crime detection.

At the time he took over his agents had to use street cars to get around. They were not armed and had no powers of arrest. The bureau had no up to date scientific crime detection equipment.

PUBLIC indignation aroused by the Charles A. Lindbergh Jr., kidnaping and rise of the John Dillinger gang helped change all this. Once the public was aware the FBI needed more powers, Hoover and then Atty. Gen. Homer S. Cummings had no trouble winning congressional approval.

Hoover got money for the best crime laboratory, the best guns, the best automobiles for his agents. In 1934 Congress gave him anti-crime laws to blot out gang lawlessness that had swept the country.

In short order the FBI rooted out Dillinger, Machine Gun Kelly, the Barkers, Pretty Boy Floyd and Frank Nash. Then it caught up with Alvin Karpis, who had inherited the title of public enemy No. 1. Later, Karpis broke jail and Hoover led the raiding party that captured him in New Orleans.

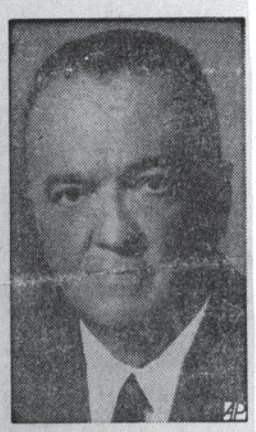
Hoover's next offensive was against jewel and bond thefts and white slavery.

"The job is never done," he said at the time.

HIS AGENCY WENT on a war basis long before World War II. The effectiveness of his preparations was demonstrated later by the fact that during the war there was not one instance of foreign-directed sabotage.

Eight would-be Nazi saboteurs landed by German submarines were captured before they could cause havoc with explosives they had brought along. Six of the men were electrocuted, the others imprisoned.

Hoover not only directed the roundup but served with then Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle in prosecuting the Germans before a military commission.



J. EDGAR HOOVER

The FBI director's next campaign, and the one he still prosecutes most vigorously today, was against the "Red fascist" menace, better known as communism. In addition he is an arch foe of juvenile delinquency and organized crime.

HOOVER'S SALARY is $22,000 a year. Some years ago Congress voted to pay at that rate until his death.

As usual the FBI chief's current security and crime targets are wrapped in mystery. But it can be assumed that organized crime and communism are at the top of his slate.

He has an operating budget of about $125 million a year. Even economy - minded congressmen agree it is well spent.

October 2, 1962

Mr. Sam Fogg
Washington Bureau
United Press International
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fogg:

I want to convey my thanks for your review of my new book, "A Study of Communism," which appeared in the "New York Sunday Mirror" on September 30th. Your appraisal of the book is indeed encouraging and I am most appreciative of your kind comments.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information and no past correspondence with Sam Fogg. He has done favorable write-ups on the Bureau's Ten Most Wanted Fugitive Program. The book review which we are acknowledging appeared in the New York Sunday Mirror on September 30, 1962.

JET:mlw
(4)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

ENCLOSURE
Clipping

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Miss Candy

Freedom Will Prevail: Hoover

By SAM FOGG

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29 (UPI).—"The ultimate guarantee against Communist encroachment is a deep and abiding awareness on the part of each citizen that freedom is inherently superior to communism."

With these words, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover climaxes his new book, "A Study of Communism," to be published tomorrow. In it he documents his faith in the outcome of the East-West struggle that is being waged throughout the world.

The nation's No. 1 Communist hunter grimly warns that the Reds have established "the most extensive networks of subversion ever known to the world."

HE WRITES that the Soviet dictatorship, operating with ruthless efficiency, is making relentless political, economic, military and educational challenges on the free world.

But of the future, he has no doubt. In his final chapter, the 67-year-old hero of many a victorious criminal saga summarizes:

"While communism must be achieved and maintained by force, it can never eradicate man's innate desire for freedom—our strongest weapon in the struggle against communism."

Most of the book, published by Holt, Rinehart and Winston, amounts to a reasoned recount of the history of communism from its inception to the present age of nuclear weapons and space shots.

IN 1917, when the Communists seized power in Russia, Hoover had just joined the Justice Department staff as a 22-year-old lawyer.

Today, 38 years after he assumed command of the FBI, he has seen the Communist movement achieve a world roster of 40,000,000 adherents in 87 countries and take control of one fourth of the earth's territory.

Hoover cites Communist Party claims of 10,000 members in the United States but quotes Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev who said of the U. S. party: "The nugget is small but its value is great."

NEW YORK SUNDAY MIRROR
September 30, 1962
Page 8

United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

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VICE PRESIDENT
GENERAL WASHINGTON MANAGER
NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C.

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Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

October 24, 1962

The Honorable
J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Edgar:

I'm sorry the American Legion kidnapped you away from the Oct. 8 whoopee. It was quite a party. I do thank you for your good letter and for the goodwill over the years shown me by you and your excellent organization.

Sincerely,

Lyle

Lyle C. Wilson

C-55

94-8-95

10 OCT 26 1962

EXP. PROC.
OCT 25 1962

November 13, 1962

Mr. George Gaylin
Manager
UPI Newspictures
1013 13th Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gaylin:

Inspector Wick has shown me the print of the UPI photograph which you sent to him on November 8th. We intend to use the picture in "The Investigator," our FBI employee magazine, in connection with a story regarding President Kennedy's appearance at the FBI National Academy graduation ceremonies.

I want you to know of my appreciation for your cooperation in making the photograph available.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC-30

1 - Miss Gandy

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning George Gaylin. The photograph mentioned in this letter originally appeared in the "New York Herald Tribune" on 11-1-62. George Gaylin furnished permission to Inspector Wick for the reproduction of the photograph in "The Investigator." Copies of the photograph are being made and will be delivered to Miss Gandy for her use.

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Mohr
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Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
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Tele. Room
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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

President's Words to the FBI

Herald Tribune—UPI telephoto

J. Edgar Hoover giving the President a gold FBI badge yesterday.

By United Press International

WASHINGTON.

President Kennedy paused briefly form international affairs yesterday to pay respect to the nation's law enforcement officers who are gaurding against "the enemy within."

He spoke to the 70th graduating class of the FBI National Academy. "Particularly at this time of international crisis we want to tourn our attention to the enemy within and what you are doing to meet it," the President said. He spoke briefly following the awarding of diplomas by Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. Hoover awarded the President a special badge "making him. a member of the FBI family." The President addressed some of his remarks to the thousands of law enforcement officers throughout the nation. Possible for all of us to carry out our private lives."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The New York Herald Tribune
Thursday, November 1, 1962
Page 6

Letter to Jess Stoyle
11-13-62

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

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Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12-28-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JOHN HERBERS
UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVE (UPI)
SPECIAL BUREAU TOUR

Mr. Herbers, who covers the Justice Department for UPI, was conducted on a special tour of the Bureau on 12-28-62 by SA [redacted] Crime Records Division. He was accompanied by his wife, three children, two nephews and his father-in-law [redacted] The tour started at 2:00 p.m. in Mr. DeLoach's office and was completed at about 3:45 p.m.

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Mr. Herbers and his group were very appreciative of the courtesies extended and spoke most highly of the Bureau and the Director.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Tour Room

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(6)

EX-120

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12 JAN 2 1963

CORRESPONDENCE